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LOU S. DARLING

SEED CO

PETOSKEY-MICHIGAN

*Hardy
Northern
Seeds*

1894

"Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow"

1920

The above old proverb can well be applied to our seed business, for a business could not very well start from a smaller beginning. Twenty-six years ago we commenced growing seeds in Northern Michigan. Twenty years ago this spring we mailed our first retail price list, a small four page folder measuring about 5 by 7 inches. This small list brought in about 500 small orders, which we thought very big business at that time. Now a single mail often contains more than double that number of orders and we think nothing about it. By the way, we still have these old orders and on them find the names of quite a lot of people who are still buying seeds of us.

From that small beginning our business has made a steady, healthy growth, until now we send our catalogs and seeds all over the world and have satisfied customers in every state, country and climate. We think that this is pretty good proof that we treat our customers about right. We certainly could not have continued in business and kept growing all these years, if we had not treated our customers right and given full value for their money.

It is our aim to continue this good service even to a greater extent than ever before. Not an opportunity for improvement will be allowed to pass untried. Not a year has passed that has not seen some great improvement in our manner of doing business and we believe that coming years will see even greater improvements. No labor or expense will be spared to keep this business strictly up to date and to give you the best service and seeds possible.

We are very glad to be able to tell you that seeds are much more plentiful than they were a year ago. Only a few items are in short supply this year. Last year nearly all kinds of seeds were very scarce, so much so that on some items we were obliged to take and sell what we could get or go without. We very much fear that some of our customers were disappointed on account of some of the seeds received from us not being up to our usual high standard. We assure you that this was through no fault of ours. We did the very best we could under the circumstances. But conditions are entirely different this year. We have had no trouble in securing an immense stock of seeds, fully up to our usual **Hardy Northern Grown** standard. Prices are lower too, particularly our own, as you will see by comparing them.

There is one thing we beg you to remember. And that is that **We Do Not Sell Our Seeds Through the Stores**. The only way you can possibly procure our **Hardy Northern Seeds** is to order direct from us.

While we have plenty of seeds this year, we ask you to send your order as soon as you can. If you can order before the big rush in April comes on, please do so. You will thus be doing us a great favor and at the same time insure yourself more prompt service and lessen the liability for errors.

When You Do Order, Please Observe the Following Simple Rules. By doing so you may prevent our making mistakes and save both of us annoyance and needless correspondence.

ALWAYS USE THE ORDER SHEETS furnished with catalog, if you have one. If not, any old piece of paper will do. Extra order sheets will be furnished on request.

ALWAYS KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER. When you receive the seeds, unpack them at once, and check them by your copy of the order. If anything is missing and we say nothing about its being sent later, write us at once.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS PLAINLY. Be sure and give your full name, your postoffice, postoffice box, street name and number, R. F. D. number, state and county, and be very particular to have them written plainly. This is really the most important part of your order, for if we cannot make out your name and address, we are helpless and can do nothing. But if name and address is plain and some mistake is made in the order, we can easily write you about it. Carelessness in this respect, by our customers, causes us more trouble than all other things put together.

WRITE NOTHING BUT THE ORDER ON THE ORDER SHEET. If you wish to ask for any information use a separate piece of paper. Both order and inquiry will in this case receive more prompt and careful attention.

USE NUMBERS. It is not necessary to use the names but if you prefer to use both, we have no objection.

ALWAYS SEND MONEY WITH ORDER. We cannot ship seeds on account and never send them C. O. D. unless money to the amount of one-third of

the order comes with the order. Under the latter conditions we will ship with the balance due C. O. D.

SEND REMITTANCES BY POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, bank draft or express money order. When it is not possible to obtain one of these, send by registered mail. We can use postage stamps in payment for orders amounting to not more than \$1.00. Coin should not be sent by mail. We cannot use checks for amounts of less than \$1.00.

WE PAY POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES on packets, ounces, quarter pounds and pounds, unless ordered from our wholesale list. We do not pay charges on larger amounts unless it is so specified in the catalog, unless extra money is sent for that purpose.

ALL ORDERS ARE FILLED AT ONCE when safe to do so, unless we happen to be out of items ordered at the moment, or are instructed to hold the order for future shipment, in which case a receipt is immediately mailed. Unless seeds or receipt are received within a reasonable length of time, you may conclude that something is wrong, and had better write at once. When writing about an order, always be sure to give the name and address that was used when ordering. Unless you do this it will be impossible for us to locate the order, when so writing.

WE GIVE EXTRA LARGE PACKETS OF SEEDS. Our customers say that our packets contain much more seed than those furnished by other seedsmen. We guarantee them to contain as much, and our prices are never higher and you will usually find them lower.

LOU S. DARLING SEED COMPANY

January 1, 1920.

PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN

Free Seed, Premiums, and Collections

At first glance it looks as though we are not as liberal as some seedsmen with free seeds. But when you take into consideration that our packages contain so many more seeds and that our prices are lower than other seedsmen, you find that we really are much more liberal.

We discontinued the old practice of putting in a lot of free seeds with an order, not knowing if our customer had any use for them or not, long ago. Instead, we are now allowing our customers to select their own premium seeds, thus insuring their receiving just what they want instead of a lot of seeds to throw away. But we must insist that these free seeds be selected at the time the order is placed, for we cannot afford to pack and ship separately. No free seeds will be sent unless ordered.

Free Seed Offer

For Every Dollar Sent for Seeds in Packets, select 50 cents' worth of seeds, in Packets, to be sent free. This discount does not apply to seeds in ounces, quarter pounds, or pounds, nor to bulbs and field seeds. When you have your order filled out, add together the prices paid for seeds ordered in packets and for each dollar of this amount select 50 cents' worth of seeds, in packets, which we will send you free. **These Extras Must Be Selected in Packets.**

This means that you get

\$1.50 worth of seeds in packets for \$1.00.

\$3.00 worth of seeds in packets for \$2.00.

\$4.50 worth of seeds in packets for \$3.00.

and so on up.

Darling's Banner Collection

A Complete Family Vegetable Garden for \$1.00

- | | | |
|---|------|---------------------------|
| 1 | pkt. | Beans, Currie's Rustproof |
| 1 | " | Beans, Black Valentine |
| 2 | " | Beet, Crimson Giant |
| 1 | " | Cabbage, Wakefield |
| 2 | " | Carrot, Oxheart |
| 1 | " | Celery, Giant Pascal |
| 1 | " | Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam |
| 1 | " | Sweet Corn, Evergreen |
| 1 | " | Cucumber, Cumberland |
| 1 | " | Cucumber, Early Cluster |
| 1 | " | Endive, Moss Curled |
| 1 | " | Lettuce, Hanson |
| 1 | " | Lettuce, All Summer |

- | | | |
|---|------|------------------------|
| 1 | pkt. | Melon, Cole's Early |
| 1 | " | Melon, Burrell Gem |
| 1 | " | Onion, White Globe |
| 2 | " | Parsnip, Hollow Crown |
| 1 | " | Pumpkin, Small Sugar |
| 1 | " | Radish, Scarlet Turnip |
| 1 | " | Radish, All Seasons |
| 1 | " | Squash, Golden Scallop |
| 1 | " | Squash, Golden Hubbard |
| 1 | " | Tomato, Earliana |
| 2 | " | Turnip, Strap Leaf |

No Premium allowed on collections.

Children's Garden Collection

Let the kiddies have a garden all their own. They will make play of it and at the same time gain health and be learning something useful.

This collection is composed of varieties that are of quick growth and easy cultivation.

10 packets for 25 cents.

- | | | |
|---|------|---------------------------|
| 1 | pkt. | Beans, Golden Wax |
| 1 | " | Carrot, Danvers Half Long |
| 1 | " | Cucumber, Davis Perfect |
| 1 | " | Onion, Red Globe |
| 1 | " | Squash, Crook Neck |

- | | | |
|---|------|----------------------|
| 1 | pkt. | Beet, Red Turnip |
| 1 | " | Pop Corn, White Rice |
| 1 | " | Lettuce, Ice Cream |
| 1 | " | Radish, Icicle |
| 1 | " | Squash, Hubbard |

All of our collections are composed of full sized packets of our best seeds.

A Beautiful Flower Garden for \$1.00

This collection of the choicest varieties of flower seeds and bulbs we catalog, has been made with the greatest of care. It cannot help but please the most particular lover of fine flowers.

- | | | | |
|---|------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | pkt. | Superb Aster |\$0.15 |
| 1 | " | Sweet Alyssum |05 |
| 1 | " | Castor Bean |05 |
| 1 | " | Carnation |15 |
| 1 | " | Cosmos |05 |
| 1 | " | Gypsophila |05 |
| 1 | " | Helichrysum |10 |

- | | | | |
|----|------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | pkt. | African Marigold |\$0.05 |
| 1 | " | Dwarf Nasturtium |05 |
| 1 | " | Giant Pansy |10 |
| 1 | " | Phlox Drummondii |10 |
| 2 | " | Spencer Peas |16 |
| 1 | " | Zinnia |05 |
| 25 | | Choicest Gladiolus Bulbs |50 |

All for \$1.00

We cannot possibly make any changes in our collections.

Total \$1.60

1976. Our Baker's Dozen Collection of Choicest Named Gladiolus

Thirteen of the choicest, named gladiolus bulbs for 75 cents by parcels post, prepaid. Two collections for \$1.25. Five collections for \$3.00. We cannot possibly make any change in the makeup of this collection.

AMERICA. Soft lavender-pink; very light.

CHICAGO WHITE. Pure white; very early blooming.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Light scarlet; very fine.

GIANT PINK. Dark, rich, velvety-pink with dark red markings.

INDEPENDENCE. Brilliant rose-pink with richly marked throat.

JEAN DIEULAFOY. Creamy-white with lower petals maroon.

KLONDYKE. Primrose-yellow with blotch of crimson-maroon.

NIAGARA. Light cream blending to canary-yellow.

NAPOLEON. Brilliant red with markings of maroon.

PANAMA. Newest and best light pink.

PRINCEPS. Very large; scarlet-crimson with black blotches.

PEACE. White with lavender fading; very large.

WHITE KING. Rich, sulphur-white, beautifully ruffled.



Potatoes on the Old Indian Mission Farm. (The trees are apples grown from seed planted by Indians many years ago.)

Darling's Hardy Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

Buy Your Potatoes in the North and Double Your Yield and Profits

To tell the truth we haven't a very great supply of seed potatoes this year. The season of 1919 was the hottest and driest ever known in Northern Michigan. In consequence both our early and late planted potatoes were almost total failures. We have done the best we could, but at the time this catalog goes to the printers our potatoes are not all in our cellars so we do not know exactly how many we will have. But we do know that our supply will be very limited.

What potatoes we have, are very fine. Not over large, but smooth and perfect, free from disease and ideal for planting. In fact we believe that they are as good as we have ever had. They were all grown right here in Northern Michigan and are true "Northern Grown."

Seed potatoes from the North are no longer an experiment but have become a necessity. No one can afford to plant any other kind. In late years potatoes have become so subject to disease that the strongest and healthiest are the only kind safe to plant. There is no longer any question but that the best potatoes for planting, and for eating, are produced in the North. Our new, rich land, which is free from all disease, and our cool, fresh air, produce potatoes which cannot be excelled for healthiness, strength and vitality, beauty of form and color and productiveness.

We know that it costs a little more to plant an acre with our potatoes than it does with your own home grown, run-out potatoes, but when you take into consideration that it is a settled fact that **Northern Grown** potatoes will produce from 50 to 100 per cent more potatoes, of better quality, under the same conditions, than will Southern grown seed, the extra money is well invested. In face of this fact, how can you afford to plant any but **Northern Grown Seed Potatoes**?

Considering that our supply of potatoes is rather limited this year we believe that it is advisable for you to order as early as possible. Let us have your order early, so we can have the potatoes all packed and ready to rush forward as soon as the weather will permit. By doing this you will also be more certain of getting just the kind you order.

This year our potatoes will be packed in barrels of our own make, holding 165 pounds or 2¾ bushels. While barrels are more satisfactory, they cost more than sacks. Where a customer requests us to do so, we will ship in sacks at 25 cents per sack less. Less than 165 pound shipments will be packed in sacks and boxes.

Special Wholesale Prices for Those Who Buy in Five Barrel or More Lots, Will Be Found on Page 48.

Cutting and Planting

Believing as we do in the most perfect tubers of medium size. These we cut in two equal parts and plant one part in a hill. We claim that the large piece has more substance than a small one and will give the young plant a better start in life. This is especially true in dry weather, when the dry hot soil absorbs the moisture in the small piece and leaves nothing to support the young plant which always remains weak and spindling.

The distance apart at which seed should be planted is of great importance and should be determined from the nature of the potato to be planted. If planted too close, the tubers will not have room to grow and so will be small. If planted too far apart, valuable land not only will be wasted, but the ground will dry out on account of not being shaded by the tops. A good rule to go by is to plant the potatoes far enough apart to give the tops room to spread so that when they are fully developed they will just nicely cover the ground. The early varieties usually have small tops and will not need as much space as the late, strong-growing sort.

In Northern Michigan we plant our potatoes so as to be able to cultivate them both ways. This is a little the most expensive way of planting, but we think we more than make up for this extra expense in the saving we make on hand hoeing. Potatoes planted in this way stand dry weather better and yield better on account of having the soil more thoroughly worked.

Cultivation

Immediately after the potatoes are planted, the ground should be gone over with a smoothing harrow, which operation should be repeated

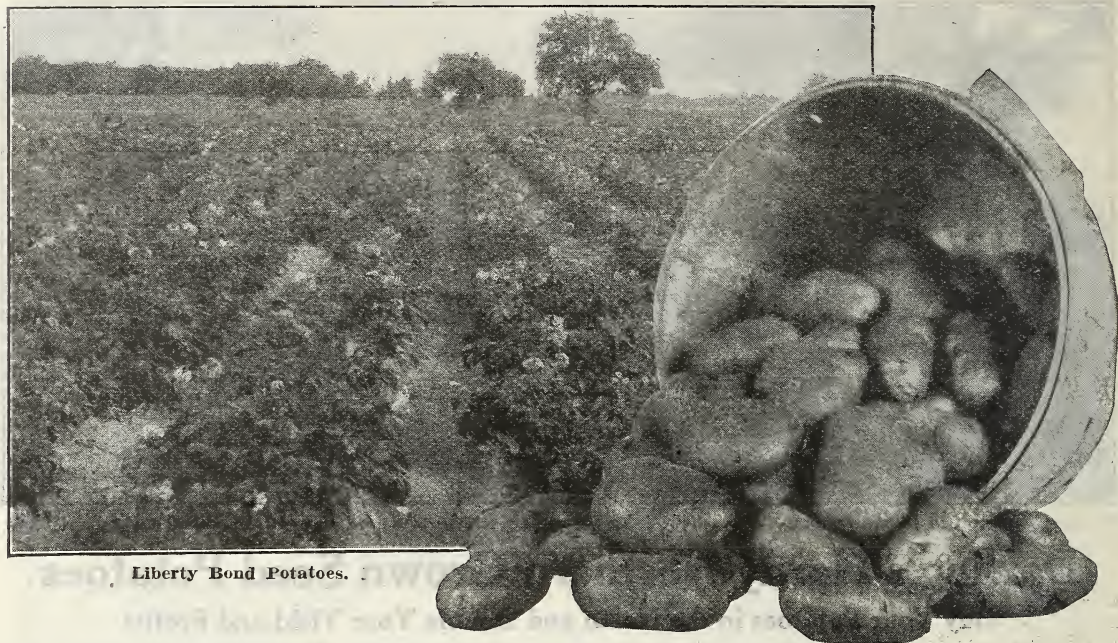
at least once a week, either by smoothing harrow or weeder, until the tops are at least four inches above the ground. This keeps the small weeds down until the potatoes are large enough to cultivate. Potatoes treated in this way are never weedy and very seldom need any hand hoeing. After this, keep the cultivator going until the tops are large enough to interfere. You can not cultivate potatoes too much, as long as the young tubers are not disturbed. Do not cultivate deep; it is not only unnecessary, but injurious to the growth of the plants.

Potato Blight

This dread disease has become a very serious problem to the potato grower. It is never absent from the potato field, although it shows up worse in some localities than others, and is more apt to show during a damp season than during a dry one.

Although a great deal of experimenting has been done, no sure remedy has been discovered, so we are left to evade it the best we can. The chief means of evading it is in the selection of the seed we plant. Like always produces like, and a weak, run-out potato always produces a weak, sickly plant. The weak is always the first to succumb to disease, in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom.

Our main hope, then, is in the strong vigorous stock and in strong seedlings that are being continually introduced, some of which are almost, if not entirely, blight proof. Vigorous healthy growth, being the main defense against this plague, it stands to reason that potatoes grown from our **Hardy Northern Seed** would be far less liable to attacks from it than would those grown from weak, slow-growing, run-out stock.



Liberty Bond Potatoes.

36. LIBERTY BOND Seedling No. 1912

When we introduced our Early Petoskey, many people thought that we were over enthusiastic. We also made some pretty strong claims for our Late Petoskey, when we first offered it to our customers. Both of these wonderful potatoes have more than made good all that we ever claimed for either of them.

The same is coming true with our Liberty Bond introduced two years ago. Since that time we have sold many hundreds of bushels of it, so that it has become pretty well distributed over the country. We are glad to say that it seems to be giving universal satisfaction. It now looks as though it is going to be the best general purpose potato introduced in many years. It seems to thrive and yield under conditions that no other potato will.

We have hundreds of letters from well pleased purchasers and none of them fail to mention the great beauty and perfection of the tubers, its great yielding qualities and its freedom from blight and disease. We honestly believe that this potato will become just as or more popular than any of our other introductions. If it does, those who buy now and get an early start, so as to have potatoes to sell to their neighbors for planting are the ones who will make the big money out of it. This was true of our other potatoes and will be true of Liberty Bond.

In describing Liberty Bond we can do no better than to repeat what we have said in our previous catalogs. In our Liberty Bond we believe that we have a worthy successor to its parents, Early and Late Petoskey. It is the result of a cross between these two superior potatoes and we fully believe that it is destined to become even more popular than either of its parents.

Liberty Bond is, without a doubt, the handsomest potato we have ever seen. The tubers are very regular in size and shape, not over large, but just right for table use. The skin is pure glossy-white, as smooth as satin. The flesh is pearly white, solid to the heart, no hollows, and cooks perfectly. Its flavor, both boiled and baked, is delicious. Its size, shape and quality make it our ideal for a family potato.

Liberty Bond is similar in shape to Carman No. 3, although it grows even more smooth and perfect than that superb potato. It is round, flattened, rather thick through, very regular in shape, any two potatoes being as near alike as two perfect apples. The foliage is dark, rather coarse, healthy. The whole top is large, erect, rather broad. The blossom is a dark purple, borne in great profusion. In season, it is what would be called medium late, coming in at about the same time as Carman No. 3, between Irish Cobbler and Late Petoskey.

Liberty Bond will be a good yielder, but just how good, we cannot tell as it has not yet been thoroughly tried out under general farm conditions. We do know that the yields that we have had on our own farms have been enormous. We cannot say if it will be blight proof or not. Up to the present it has only been grown in Northern Michigan, under favorable conditions and where blight is not very often seen. But being a new seedling, full of new life and vigor, it will not be troubled by blight for several years if it ever is.

Our Prices: One fair-sized potato, 50 cts.; one pound, 75 cts.; 5 pounds, \$2.50, by mail, postpaid. 10 pounds, \$1.50; 100 pounds, \$7.00; 165 pound barrel, \$10.00, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense. More than 50 pounds at 100 pound rates.

Millersport, Ohio.

Last spring I got 50 eyes of your new seedling potato and planted them in rather poor soil and must say that they are immense. Although the weather was very dry and the bugs tried to kill them, I got 351 eatable potatoes, all as smooth as silk.

MISS MINNIE MILLER.

Dolgeville, N. Y.

The following is a true and correct statement of the one Liberty Bond potato which I received from you: "The potato was cut in four pieces, and planted in four hills on sod soil in a field with other potatoes, therefore receiving the same care and treatment that the other potatoes received. Its yield was 11 lbs., 9 oz. It is a hardy, free, easy grower, and was not affected by blight; the vines are of a medium height and size, and do not fall down on the ground. The potatoes are of a medium size, being smooth and solid. It has a fine rich creamy flavor and is a very quick cooker. I would say that the potato is all that can be desired.

L. L. PICKERT.

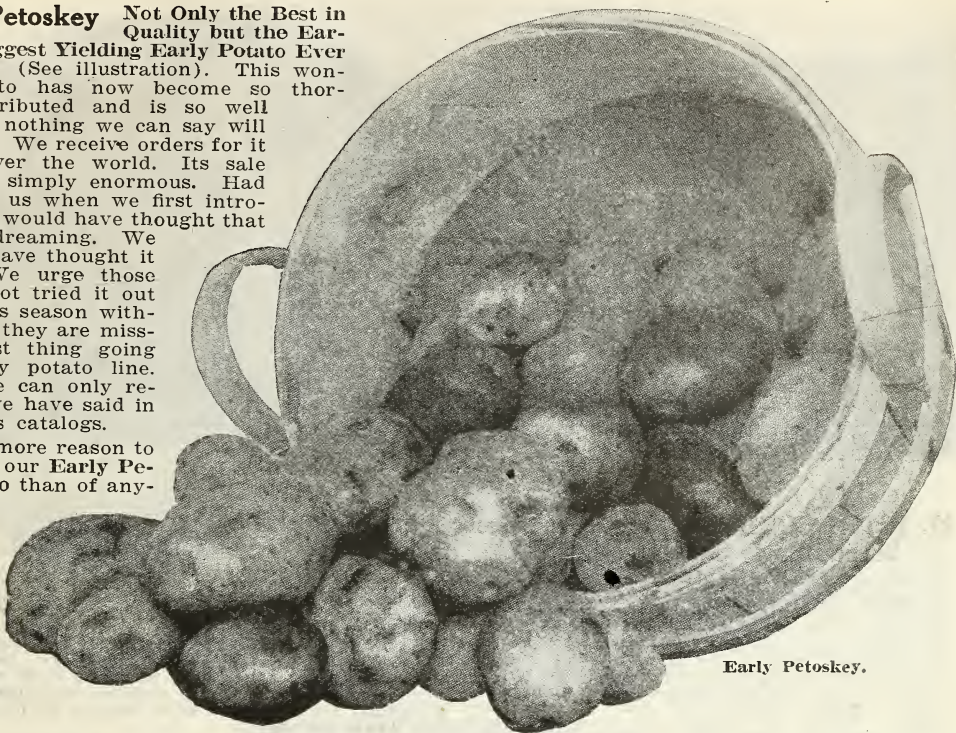
3. Early Petoskey Not Only the Best in Quality but the Earliest and Biggest Yielding Early Potato Ever Introduced. (See illustration). This wonderful potato has now become so thoroughly distributed and is so well known that nothing we can say will help it any. We receive orders for it from all over the world. Its sale has become simply enormous. Had anyone told us when we first introduced it, we would have thought that they were dreaming. We would not have thought it possible. We urge those who have not tried it out to do so this season without fail, for they are missing the best thing going in the early potato line. To them we can only repeat what we have said in our previous catalogs.

We have more reason to be proud of our Early Petoskey potato than of anything we have ever introduced. It has done more to advertise our good name and has brought us more words of praise than all of our other introductions combined. It has pleased beyond our greatest expectations. No potato introduced by anyone in late years has met with anything like the favor that has been bestowed upon Early Petoskey. Many other new potatoes have been brought out, and while some of them have seemed to take well at first, none of them have had the staying qualities of this truly wonderful potato. It was well received from the very first, being better liked the better it was known, until it has become the standard first early variety, the demand now being greater than it has ever been. This demand has always been greater than the supply to such an extent that we have never been able to save enough for our own planting so as to increase the supply.

When we introduced Early Petoskey in 1905, we made some pretty strong claims for it, every one of which has since been sustained. We now claim that it is not only the earliest potato in existence, but it is the best in quality and also takes its place at the head of the large croppers. Every season has proved it to be nearly or quite as big a yielder as any of the large-yielding late sorts. It also keeps just as well as any of the late sorts, being just as good for the table the following June as in October, providing it has been properly stored.

In shape Early Petoskey is round, slightly flattened, with few and shallow eyes. It is pure white in color, the skin being smooth, glossy, and very thin. The flesh is pure white, solid as a nut, with no hollows or black streaks. It cooks up dry and mealy even when unripe, and does not fall apart. It has that rich nutty flavor so much desired but so seldom found in a potato. It keeps as well as any of the late sorts, and does not sprout easily in storage.

When planted, it throws out strong, coarse sprouts, which are dark green, almost purple in color. The vines are very strong and healthy, entirely covering the ground when planted three feet apart each way. We have never known them



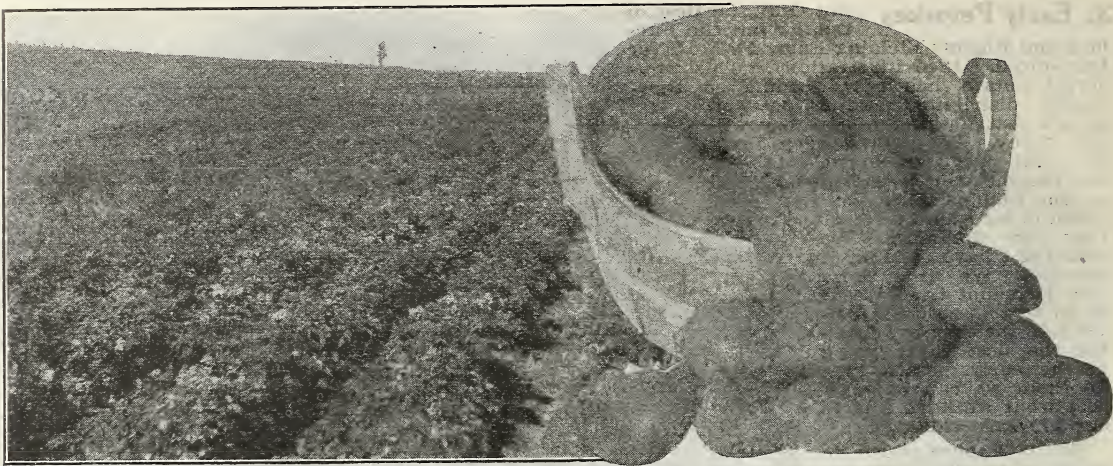
Early Petoskey.

to show any signs of blight, and so far as we know they are entirely blight-proof. Its blossoms are light purple and are borne in great profusion.

42. California Russet Scab Proof, Blight Proof.

These two unusual good qualities alone are enough to account for the great demand there always has been for this beautiful potato. Then when its many other good points are taken into consideration, a person wonders that it is not more popular than it is. California Russet stands alone as a scab-resisting potato. We have found it absolutely scab proof. While there are other potatoes that so far as we know have this desirable quality, we have not tested them as long and thoroughly as we have the California Russet. We have now been growing and testing it for more than 15 years, and can truthfully say we have never seen one that was at all scabby. California Russet grows a strong, unusually large, healthy top; in all our experience with it we have never known one to blight. It has been tested in all localities, on all kinds of soil and under all conditions, but has never been found wanting. While it yields splendidly on all kinds of soil, it seems to do best on a rich, sandy loam, an old sod turned down in the fall being the best. It is, without question, the handsomest potato ever produced, so much so that where it is exhibited among others, it is always the first to attract attention. California Russet is a medium late sort, long, with oval cross-section. The beautifully russetted skin is smooth and tough. The flesh is very white and solid. When cooked or baked, it holds together well, but mashes up very fine and dry. It is the ideal potato for baking. It always reaches the market in perfect condition on account of its tough skin. It is very desirable for the home as it does not waste in paring on account of its always growing smooth and the eyes being even with the surface.

Price: See page 7.



Late Petoskey (Petoskey Golden Russett).

27. IRISH COBBLER, One of the Best Second Early Sorts

It is claimed by some that **Irish Cobbler** is the earliest potato grown, but we do not find it so. We find that it comes in after the Ohio class, therefore it cannot be called first early. **Irish Cobbler** is an unusual yielder for an early potato, excelling in that respect many of the late main crop varieties. The stock we have has been very carefully selected and grown so that it ripens very evenly, every hill ripening at the same time. In shape it is round, flat with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh white and very firm. Eyes few and very shallow. Tubers are of good size, very few small ones, very smooth, free from scab. Cooking quality and flavor first-class. Its strong growth, earliness, productiveness, and handsome appearance account for the great demand for **Irish Cobbler**. It is a very profitable variety to grow, one for which there will be a great demand for years to come. Price, see page 7.

48. LATE PETOSKEY, the Great Blight and Scab Proof Potato

The Best All-Around General Crop Potato. We have been making the above claims since 1907, when we first introduced this wonderful potato, and we are not yet ready to take back a word of it. Each year our added experience with **Late Petoskey** makes us just that much more certain that it is positively scab-proof, and also the best general crop potato grown at this time. While thousands have bought this potato from us, we have never had one come back and claim that we are wrong in our statements regarding it. There is no question but that we were the first to offer this wonderful potato. Nevertheless it has been sold by other seedsmen under different names. We hope to be able to give a complete list of these names next year with the names of the seedsmen using them. But the latest name was given it by the Michigan Potato Growers Association. They have adopted it as the standard Michigan Potato and renamed it the **Petoskey Golden Russett**. Pretty good proof that the potato is the best they can find, is it not?

In our 1908 tests, **Late Petoskey** outyielded all other varieties by about 10 per cent. It was planted at the same time, on the same kind of soil, and given exactly the same care as all the other varieties we catalog and many varieties not catalogued, and easily beat them all out.

The **Late Petoskey** has the general shape of Rural No. 2, except that it is a little thicker through, and the eyes are not as deep. It has, however, an entirely different and better skin. Those who have grown the Rural No. 2 know how tender the skin is and how it peels up in handling even after it is thoroughly matured, unless it is allowed to lie a week or ten days and cure out. This trouble is entirely overcome in **Late Petoskey**.

The **Late Petoskey** grows a very rank, vigorous top, which stands erect but well spread out. The sprouts and stalks are very dark purplish green, the blossoms light purple. The foliage is plentiful and a dark, rich green color. It ripens ten days or two weeks ahead of the Rural No. 2, and is much more desirable to grow on that account, for it may be planted that much later in the spring with just as much certainty of maturing. The tubers grow large, well together in the hill, of even size. Most of the late sorts must be allowed to lie in the bin

or pit some two or three weeks, and others three months, to "cure out," before they are fit for table use. It is entirely different with **Late Petoskey**. This potato is ready for the table the minute it comes out of the ground, and even if unripe, will cook dry. It is also far ahead of the other late sorts as to quality and flavor, being all that could be desired in that respect. **Late Petoskey** is certainly the best all-around general crop late potato that has come out in many years. It has come to the front and become the standard shipping sort. Its beautiful skin, fine general appearance, immunity from scab and blight, and its great yielding qualities have caused it to supplant the other late sorts with the growers and shippers. Price, see page 7.

Second Size Potatoes

As we have repeatedly said, we never plant small-sized potatoes, and do not recommend them to others. There are, however, conditions under which it may seem advisable to use them one season, such as when seed is scarce and very high priced and when it is to be shipped a long distance and transportation charges are high. In any case, when a person buys this small stock, he gets nearly double the amount of seed for the money invested, on account of its being smaller and going farther. We always have more or less of these second-size potatoes, good, sound, clean, smooth stock, free from scab and prongs, true to name, and just as carefully sorted as our first-sized stock. In size they range from that of a walnut to that of a goose egg.

When we have them, we fill all orders at the following prices, but as the supply is always limited, we advise our customers to name a second and even a third choice. If we should be out of the first choice and no second choice is made, we will fill the order with potatoes as nearly as possible like those ordered. Should we be out of all similar varieties, we will send enough large-sized potatoes at the regular price to equal the amount of money sent with order.

PRICE OF SECOND SIZE POTATOES. Liberty Bond, 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$6.50; 165-lb. barrel, \$9.00. Early Petoskey and Irish Cobbler, 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.00; 165-lb. barrel, \$6.50. All other varieties, 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$3.75; 165-lb. barrel \$5.50.

Aurora, Ill.

Please find enclosed money-order for one barrel of your Early Petoskey Potatoes, which I beg you to ship when you think the weather will permit so that they will not freeze. I will say that I never was so well pleased in the world as I was with the barrel of Late Petoskey that I sent for two years ago. From one barrel of your seed I got back thirty-four bushels. They are certainly a great potato. I hope that I will receive as nice a barrel of seed of your Early Petoskey. Please send another order blank and envelope.

MORRIS WRIGHT.

Tacoma, Wash.

The seed I bought of you last spring produced me most excellent results. From the one barrel of Late Petoskey potatoes I raised 6,700 lbs. with only 300 lbs. of unmarketable size.

DR. M. F. VAN BUREN.



Irish Cobbler.

General Potato List

Prices: 1 fair-sized potato, 25c; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.00, by mail, postpaid. Larger amounts at purchaser's expense.

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.	165-lb. bbl.		10 lbs.	100 lbs.	165-lb. bbl.
3. Early Petoskey. See full description	\$1.50	\$7.00	\$10.00	24. Early Acme. Seedling from Early Ohio. Very similar in appearance but a better yielding sort and about a week later .....	.70	5.25	8.50
6. Early Bird. Our own introduction. Rather long with oval cross-section. Skin and flesh white. One of the best early white sorts....	.70	5.25	8.50	27. Early Irish Cobbler. See full description	1.50	7.00	10.00
9. Early Michigan. Rather long, chunky, white. Very early, but fine for fall or winter use. Yields exceedingly well for an early sort .....	.70	5.25	8.50	36. Liberty Bond. See full description. 1.50	7.00	10.00	
10. Early Six Weeks. See full description .....	.70	5.25	8.50	39. Spaulding No. 4 Rose, or Red Rural. Early potato in the South but medium late in the North. Amber color at the stem end shading to darker red at the seed end. One of the surest and heaviest yielding sorts we have ever known. Blight proof .....	.60	4.25	7.00
12. Early Norther. A seedling from the old Early Rose. Long, flattened, red darkest at seed end. Very early. The best early red variety .....	.70	5.25	8.50	42. California Russet. See full description .....	.60	4.25	7.00
18. Early Ohio. The most popular red sort. Tubers are round and rather chunky. Color light red. Skin, thin, covered with small prick marks. Tops, tall, spreading and healthy .....	.70	5.25	8.50	48. Late Petoskey. See full description .....	.60	4.25	7.00
				60. Rural New Yorker No. 2. Standard late shipping sort. Not of best table quality until very late. Round, flattened. Skin, very white, thin and smooth .....	.60	4.25	7.00

Larger amounts than fifty pounds at 100-lb. rate.

Potato Eyes by Mail For the convenience of those who live at a long distance and cannot afford to have whole potatoes come by freight or express, we put up potato eyes of any variety listed in our catalog and send them by mail, charges paid, to any point in the United States, at the following prices. Good strong eyes are carefully removed from selected potatoes and carefully packed. We guarantee safe arrival in good growing condition. We have now been sending out potato eyes in this way for several years and know that they give our patrons entire satisfaction. Many have written us about the good results obtained from planting our potato eyes. Orders will be filled immediately upon receipt unless time for mailing is specified with the order. When instructed to do so, we will book orders and mail at any later time they may be wanted.

Kintland, Ind.

The barrel of Late Petoskey potatoes I bought of you last spring did fine. I got 70 bushels from them.

W. H. BOYLE.

Quantity to Plant If planted in hills allow three or four eyes to each; if in rows, far enough to permit cultivation, drop eyes about every eight or ten inches. Cultivate the same as ordinary cut tubers. Eyes are packed in neat boxes, properly and plainly labeled, each box containing 25 eyes. We can furnish all of one variety or several varieties, but no less than 25 eyes of any sort will be put up; nor will orders be accepted for less than 100 eyes.

For \$1.00 we will send you 25 eyes each, of any four kinds of potatoes we catalog (except Liberty Bond), by parcels post, charges paid.

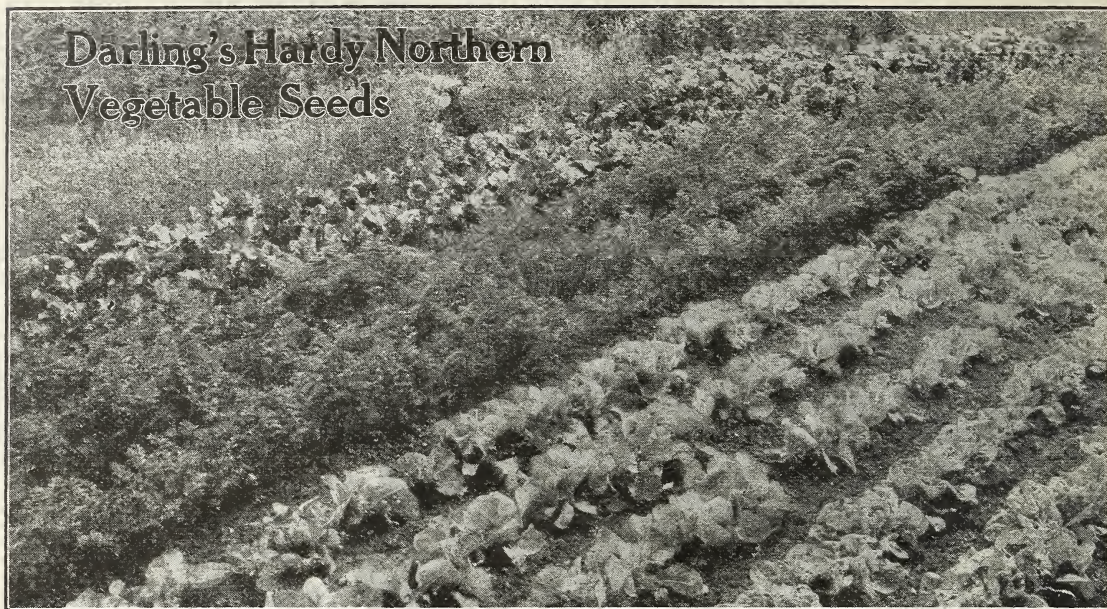
Liberty Bond, 100 eyes, \$2.00, by parcels post, prepaid. This offer enables you to get a start with our Northern Grown potatoes at very little expense.

Solon, Ohio.

In 1909 Mr. Sheets bought one bushel of your Late Petoskey potatoes; that year he raised a nice bunch of them, and this year (1910) he has 112 bushels of as fine potatoes as anyone could wish for.

MRS. W. E. SHEETS.

Darling's Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds



The following list of vegetable seeds is the result of 30 years of experience in selecting, testing, and discarding. While it contains a few of the old standard sorts that were in our original list 30 years ago, the change has been very great. Each year has seen some old varieties discarded for something new, which experience has taught us to be an improvement over the old.

Our Seeds Are Tested. We have always tested our seeds, but each year we are a little more particular in our tests. Not a packet of seeds will leave our hands this year that has not been thoroughly tested for vitality, and found to be fully up to our high standard. By doing this we give our customers double insurance against loss. The seeds you buy of us will not only be **Northern Grown**, but will be of proven vitality.

Prices Quoted Include Free Delivery of Packets, Ounces, Quarter Pounds and Pounds, except when otherwise noted.

Special Wholesale Prices, intended for market gardeners and others, who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 48.

Asparagus

Beds are usually formed by setting roots one or two years old. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself pour hot but not boiling water on the seed and let it stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer; a moist, sandy loam is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one or two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation.

63. Darling's Mammoth One of our own introductions. Being of Northern Origin and Northern Grown it has phenomenal strength, and vitality and makes a wonderfully vigorous growth unequalled by any. It is superior in every way—larger, earlier, a strong, quick grower, a more prolific and continuous yielder; the stalks, large and uniform under ordinary culture, average nearly an inch in diameter, retaining their thickness up to their plump tips. The usual bunch of fifteen shoots measures 13½ inches in circumference and weighs about two pounds.

Asparagus Roots These are very fine two-year-old roots that will bring the very best results. They are put up 50 to the bunch. We ship by freight or express, just as customer directs, but we find express shipments the more satisfactory, as the roots arrive in much better growing condition. **If wanted by parcel post add 20 cents for each 50 roots.**

		50	100	1000
Darling's Mammoth	No. 63A	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$7.00
Early Giant Argenteuil	No. 66A	.50	.75	6.50
Conover's Colossal	No. 69A	.50	.65	6.00
Palmetto	No. 72A	.50	.65	6.00
Barr's Mammoth	No. 75A	.50	.65	6.00
Columbian Mammoth	No. 78A	.50	.75	6.50
Bonvallet's Giant	No. 81A	.75	1.00	7.00

Asparagus Seed—Full List

		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
63. Darling's Mammoth.	See above	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.00
66. Early Giant Argenteuil.	A mammoth sort. Very early.	.05	.10	.30	.75
69. Conover's Colossal.	Standard sort. Color, deep green. Grows very erect	.05	.10	.30	.75
72. Palmetto.	Very early and large. Quality, good. Very productive	.05	.10	.30	.75
75. Barr's Mammoth.	Stalks very large. Few scales. Round heads. Fine	.05	.10	.30	.75
78. Columbian Mammoth White.	Immense yield of clear white heads. A very valuable sort.	.05	.10	.30	.75
81. Bonvallet's Giant.	New. Disease resisting. Productive. Excellent quality. Fast becoming a market gardener's favorite	.05	.10	.35	.85



Darling's Earliest of All Wax Bean, On New Land.

Darling's Genuine Northern Michigan Grown Seed Beans

THE BEST BEAN CROP INSURANCE

Our seed beans are all grown right here in Northern Michigan, on new land, that has not become diseased, like much of the land in the older settled localities. This practically insures the crop grown from them, against disease. It will be hardy, disease-resisting and perfect in every way. Our short growing season also causes our beans to grow faster; mature in shorter time; not only lessening the danger of damage from unfavorable weather, just that much, but it enables the grower to take advantage of the early market and get his money out of the crop just that much quicker, if he wishes to do so.

The demand for these beans has become enormous. Last season it was far greater than ever, away beyond the supply. Growers everywhere have learned that it pays them well to dispose of their own beans and buy Northern Grown Beans, for their own planting, each year. It is the only way that they can insure their crops against Blight and Anthracnose, the two diseases that are causing such terrible losses to the bean crop all over the country. If a grower once plants our beans, he is a steady customer ever after. He is never satisfied to plant any other kind. We have letters by the hundred from growers everywhere, who are planting our beans with wonderful success. All tell the same story of better crops, greater yields and higher prices.

Beans like a dry, light, rich, warm soil, although they can be successfully grown on almost any kind of good garden soil. Our experience is that beans require just as good land and just as much care as any crop, if good results are to be attained. Beans should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed up and after all danger of frost, for they rot easily in the ground and the tender leaves cannot stand cold. Running beans, especially the Limas, are much more tender than the Dwarfs, and should not be planted as early in the season. In garden culture, beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in drills 18 inches apart. For field culture, the rows are made 28 inches apart so as to cultivate with a horse. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow hoeing or cultivating should be given. Cultivation should be well done before the blossoms appear. It is useless to expect a good crop of beans on illy prepared soil or on land that needs deep stirring after planting.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill and one bushel is sufficient for an acre. Lima and pole beans require one quart for 100 hills. Plant five or six beans in each hill about two inches deep. Make hills about three feet apart each way, setting the large-seed varieties with the eye downward.

As it is impossible to furnish enough beans for five cents for the average family garden we put more than twice as many in a large packet for which we charge ten cents.

A pint of dry beans weighs 15 ounces or one ounce less than one pound.

Packets, Quarter Pounds and Pounds are sent by parcels post, charges paid. Larger amounts are sent by freight or express at purchaser's expense. For prices of larger amounts, see page 48.

Dwarf Wax-Podded Varieties

A New Wax Pod Bean of Our Own Origination and Introduction

84. Darling's Earliest of All Wax A fine bean of strictly Northern Michigan origin. It has always been grown in the cold North, and consequently is very hardy, very early and very prolific.

Darling's Earliest of All Wax belongs to the Black Wax family, but is much earlier, much more prolific, grows a larger and healthier vine, and is much less liable to rust than any of the black wax sorts. While the pods are not quite as round as some others, they are thick, long, very solid, brittle, and entirely stringless, and when cooked have a delicious, buttery flavor not found in any other variety.

The dry seed is purplish black in color, rather short and chunky with roundish section.

The best feature of this fine bean is its extreme earliness. Planted by the side of all the other varieties we grow, given exactly the same care, Darling's Earliest of All Wax was ready for picking fully a week ahead of any other. It also bore more pods to the vine and remained longer in condition for cooking than any of the others. This gain of one week in earliness means a great deal to the man who grows for the market or his own table. To the former it means dollars, and to the latter, the pleasure of producing stuff for his own table a little earlier than his neighbor.

For Bean Prices, See page 13.

90. Darling's Pencil Pod Black Wax

The Handsomest Wax Pod Bean

A grand variety that is medium early, very prolific, and of superior quality. Pods are long, straight, round as a pencil, saddle-backed, fleshy, and of bright yellow color. They are tender, brittle, absolutely stringless, and produced during a long season. Plants are of true bush growth; 15 inches high, very strong and vigorous, with a great abundance of coarse, dark-colored foliage. The pods are borne in great profusion well up from the ground, and are exceedingly free from rust. This is one of the surest yielding varieties among the wax pods. The table quality of the Pencil Pod is all that can be desired. It remains tender longer than most other varieties, and when cooked, does not have that strong "beanny" taste found in so many "string" beans. It is tender and as sweet as a Telephone pea.

96. Curry's Rust-Proof Wax

A very early, beautiful wax bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, flat, long, meaty. It is absolutely rust-proof, at least we have never seen any beans of this variety that were affected with rust. The vine is very hardy and vigorous. The beans, when ripe, are bluish-black and kidney-shaped. An excellent shipper.



Darling's Pencil Pod Black Wax.

102. Wardwell's Kidney Wax The Market Gardener's Favorite. Many progressive gardeners will have no other than Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean. In the South especially, an enormous acreage is annually planted with great profit to the growers. It is one of the best, earliest, and most hardy of the wax sorts.

103. Refugee Wax The stock we offer is very productive, early, and of superior quality. The pods are four to five inches long, thick, fleshy, round, stringless, and wax-like, being of a clear, light yellow color. Seed medium-sized, cylindrical, rounded at ends, yellowish drab, heavily splashed with a bluish black. This is an extensively used sort for canning and is suitable also for the home garden and market.

108. Golden Wax A great many seedsmen catalog so-called "Improved Golden Wax" beans, claiming great superiority over the old Golden Wax. We have tested many of these new beans. Some have proved to be nothing but the Golden Wax with a new name. Some proved to be a little superior to the old strain in some one way, but inferior in others. In general excellence, for the home and market garden, we do not believe the old Golden Wax has been equaled. The continual increase in demand for it certainly indicates that it has not.

The Golden Wax is a very early and productive bean. The pods are good length, straight, broad, flat, fleshy golden yellow, with short green points. They cook as well as snaps, shell well when green, and are of the highest quality when used in either way. Seed is of medium size, oval, white, more or less colored with two shades of purplish red.

114. Davis White Wax The most hardy and productive wax bean in cultivation. Very popular with market gardeners and shippers on account of its very showy pods, which stand shipping extra well. The vine is very vigorous and rustless, and bears its beautiful long pods in great clusters near the center, well off the ground. The pods are often eight inches long, straight, slender, white, and handsome. When young, they are brittle, crisp, tender, and of good quality. The seed is pure white, kidney-shaped, and when dry and cooked, far excels the Navy bean in flavor and richness. Very valuable for canners on account of the white seed and pods not coloring when cooked.

For Bean Prices, See Page 13.

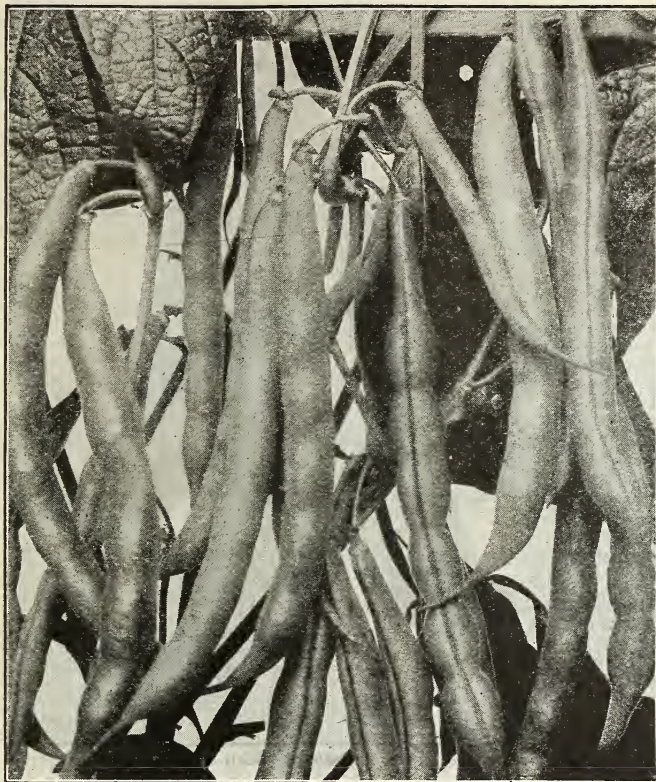
South Bend, Ind.

The beans I bought of you last year did fine. They were not troubled with blight or rust, and kept right on growing when other people's beans were dying. I never had such nice beans. It has taught me a lesson. I will not plant any kind but Northern Grown.

WALTER S. STOKES.



Davis' White Wax.



Black Valentine.

Green-Podded Varieties

120. Black Valentine Beautiful, Straight, Round, Pods Perfectly Stringless and Delicious. This grand new bean possesses all the merits of the old Red Valentine, and in addition the pods are longer, straighter, more round, more brittle, and better flavored. The pods are slender, perfectly round but slightly curved, and of a beautiful green color. **Black Valentine** is unusually hardy and free from disease of all kinds, more so even than the Refugee, which has always been noted for these good features. It is suitable for either early or late planting. When planted early, it produces pods suitable for use as early as any of the green-podded sorts. In fact, it can be planted earlier than any other variety we know of, on account of its being so very hardy.

Black Valentine yields enormously. For this reason we never have any trouble in getting all of them grown that we want. It is the first variety our growers ask for. At any time or for any purpose, **Black Valentine** will be found the most valuable of the green-podded varieties.

123. Stringless Green Pod Combines the good qualities of all Green Pod Beans. The Stringless Green Pod is now one of the most popular bush beans in America. In point of earliness it ranks among the first, in quality it is excelled by none, and in bearing ability it stands without a rival. It is unquestionably one of the greatest green pod beans to date. As to brittleness of pod, the point suggested by its name, its merit is so high that enthusiastic friends claim it is the only stringless bean.

The pods are round, fleshy, and slightly curved; are borne in abundance through a long season, beginning early. They are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, light green in color, very tender; of highest flavor.

133. Bountiful A Flat-Podded Bush Bean. A Prolific and Continuous Bearer. The First in the Spring and the Last in the Fall. Stringless; Tender; Delicious. This new variety is a great improvement in green bush beans, and is very popular wherever it has been introduced. The plant is remarkably handsome, of thrifty growth, practically rust and blight proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific and bears continuously for weeks. It is the first to produce edible pods in the spring and furnishes the last picking in the fall. But its greatest merit lies in its rich green pods which are of immense size, thick, broad, very long, uniform in shape, solid, meaty, and of high quality. They are meltingly tender, and of delicious flavor. They are absolutely stringless, entirely free from any tough lining, not only when young, but until nearly matured. As green shell beans they are deliciously palatable and it is equally valuable as a dry shell bean.

136. Longfellow A Round Green-Podded Bush Bean. Extra Early, Fine Quality, and of Delicious Flavor. This extra early variety, although comparatively new, has been pretty widely distributed, and we have yet to hear anything but praise about its fine quality and other merits; it is in fact an ideal Snap Bean, producing a fine crop of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, wonderfully tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining, and having no string when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The flavor is most delicious, while the delicate green color of the pods is retained after cooking, adding to its attractiveness when served. The plants are of robust, compact habit, unexcelled in bearing qualities, maturing the crop very regularly. It is extra early, the pods being fit to pick four days before other varieties of approximate size.

For Bean Prices, See page 13.



Bountiful.

Lima Beans

The Earliest and Best Bush Lima Bean

144. Fordhook Bush Lima The only stiffly erect bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Both Pods and Beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima and more than half again as large as the Challenge Pole Lima.

Fordhook Bush Lima is altogether unique. Nothing like it has ever been seen before. Of strong, erect, true bush-like growth (never prostrate or running), the bushes average 20 to 30 inches in height by 20 to 24 inches across the top. The foliage is of heavy texture and very dark green in color. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks; the pods are borne in "clusters" of from four to eight. The pods resemble those of Dreer's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size, measuring from 4 to 5 1/4 inches long, about 1 1/4 inches wide, by as much as three-fourths of an inch thick. The pods contain three to five large beans with an average of four.

Fordhook Bush Lima is fully 33 1/2 per cent heavier cropper and is therefore bound to displace entirely the old Bush Limas. In season, it is from four to six days earlier.

150. Early Leviathan Lima The Earliest Pole Lima Grown. Abundantly Prolific. Delicious buttery flavor. One week earlier than any other Pole Lima. Of superior quality. Wonderfully productive. The ideal Pole Lima. This delicious vegetable is denied to many would-be growers on account of the length of season required to mature it, the early frost coming on just as the

crop is ready to pick. This sort is at least a week earlier than any other, consequently it will prove a boon to thousands of growers.

It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early Pole Limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain four to five and sometimes six large beans in the pod.

Pole or Running Beans

New Wax Pole Bean

159. Early Golden Cluster Wax A Mammoth, Wax-Podded Pole Bean of Exceptional Quality—Indispensable for Home or Market Garden. We know of no bean that will please you more than this remarkable new sort. We have grown pods from this variety on our trial grounds a full ten inches long and of a most beautiful golden waxy color, and where they have been exposed in market, have readily brought a quicker sale and a better price than any other sort. Pods produced in clusters of from four to six the entire length of vine and are fit for use a long time after maturity. This variety is nearly as early as any of the Dwarf Beans, and will continue to produce until cut by frost.

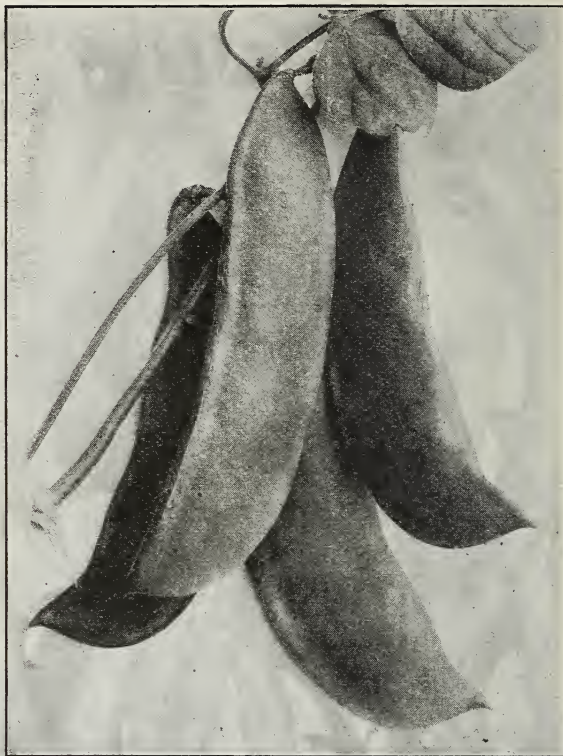
162. Lazy Wife The finest flavored of all as "Snap Shorts." The pods are of medium dark green color, very abundantly produced in great clusters, and measure from five to seven inches in length. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless, and retain their rich and stringless quality until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans.

Northern Michigan Grown Field Beans

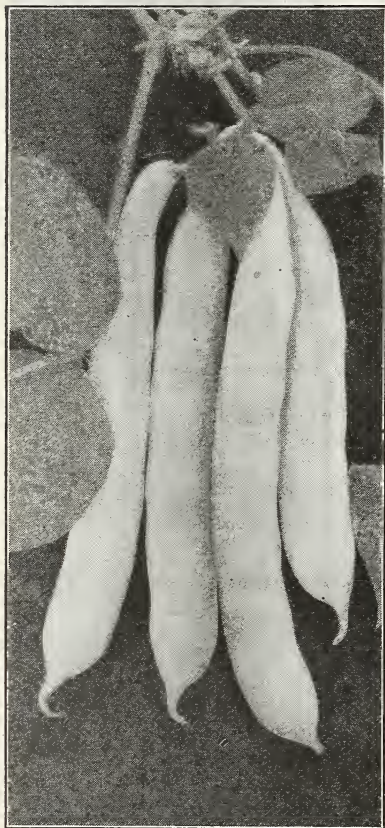
The demand for our Northern Michigan Grown Field Beans, last spring was enormous, far exceeding our expectations and many times greater than before. It seemed as though every person who had bought them before and all of his neighbors, wanted some of them. While we had planned a big season's demand and supposed that we had provided more than enough of these beans to fill all possible orders, our supply was exhausted before the season closed so that we were obliged to return thousands of dollars on orders that we could not fill. We have planned on even a greater demand this year, and believe that we have stocks enough on hand to fill all orders that will come our way.

This only illustrates what we have been claiming for years. The time is not far distant when no southern farmer will plant his own beans. They are fast learning from experience that it pays them well to sell their own beans and buy Northern Grown Beans, for their own planting, each year.

For Bean Prices, see page 13.



Fordhook Bush Lima.



Early Golden Cluster Wax.

165. Darling's Improved White Pea Bean

The result of years of careful growing and selecting. Far superior in both quality and productiveness to the common sorts. The vine is of medium size, erect, bearing a profusion of long pods well up from the ground. The dry beans are small, round, pure white, and of fine appearance. They will always bring an extra price. We have shipped these beans into every State in the Union, and have never received a complaint that they were not just what we claim—the earliest and best field bean in existence. We have, however, received many enthusiastic letters from people who have planted them and are more than satisfied with results. Try a few of **Darling's Improved White Pea Beans** and get acquainted with the best bean that grows.

166. Michigan Early Wonder

A white pea bean originated and introduced by the Michigan State Agricultural College. We find this a very superior bean and do not hesitate to recommend it to our patrons. It is a strictly bush variety with very few runners. It is very early and ripens evenly, being especially suited for planting in the North on that account. It yields very heavily, as much so as any of the navy or pea beans we have ever tested. The dry beans are very white, small and chunky, and when well grown will always bring the top price.

If Wanted in Large Quantities, Ask for Special Prices.

Beans—Full List

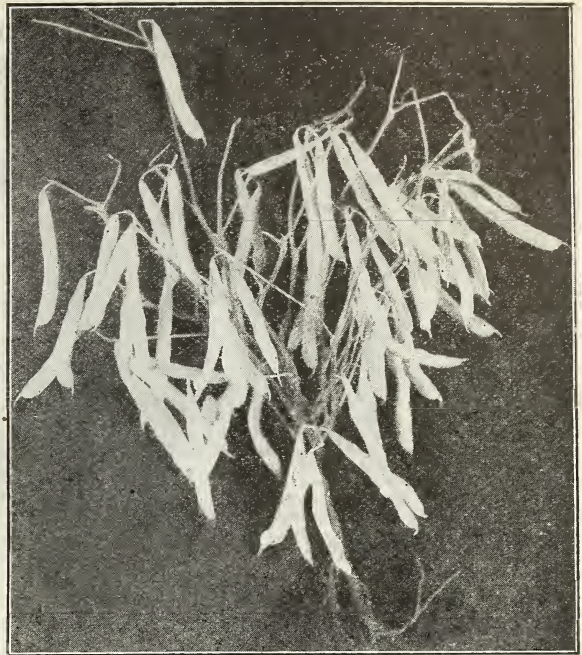
Dwarf Wax Podded Kinds

Pkt. 1 Lb. 2 Lbs.

84. Darling's Earliest of All. See description, page 9	\$0.10	\$0.55	\$1.00
87. Prolific Wax. Black seeded. Very early. Better than old Butter Wax	.10	.40	.75
90. Darling's Pencil Pod Wax. Full description, page 10	.10	.40	.75
93. Saddle-Back Wax. Black seed. Vines bushy, strong. Pods long, straight, round, stringless, and deliciously flavored	.10	.40	.75
96. Currie's Rust Proof Wax. Black seeded. Vines very strong and healthy. Pods long, straight, flat, stringless and rustless	.10	.40	.70
99. Round Podded Kidney Wax. One of the best. Pods very round, meaty, stringless. Crop failed.			
102. Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods long, straight, flat, broad. Enormous yielder	.10	.40	.75
103. Refugee Wax. See full description, page 10	.10	.40	.75
105. Detroit Wax. Improved strain of old Golden Wax. Fine for home or market	.10	.40	.73
108. Golden Wax. One of the oldest, best, most popular of wax-pods. Very early	.10	.40	.75
111. Golden Eye Wax. Very early. Vine strong, upright, abundant yielding. Pods long	.10	.35	.60
112. Webber Wax (New). Pod broad, thick, handsome, excellent quality. Seed yellow	.10	.40	.75
114. Davis Wax. Seed white, kidney shaped. Fine for winter use. Pods long, straight, flat, very handsome. Hardy and productive	.10	.40	.75

Green Podded Bush Sorts

117. Extra Early Red Valentine. Old popular kind. Nothing better in green pods	.10	.40	.75
120. Black Valentine. Full description, page 11	.10	.40	.75
123. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Full description, page 11	.10	.40	.75
126. Giant Stringless. Very productive, hardy, and sure yielding. Similar to Burpee's Stringless	.10	.40	.75
129. Early Refugee. Very early. Bush 15 inches, robust, hardy. Pods roundish, meaty	.10	.40	.75
130. Late Refugee. (1000 to 1). Vine tall, spreading, hardy. Pods long, nearly round, fine quality. One of the best late sorts	.10	.40	.75

**Darling's Improved White Pea Bean.**

Pkt. 1 Lb. 2 Lbs.

132. Early Long Yellow Six Weeks. Very early standard sort. Good quality	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75
133. Bountiful. Full description, page 11	.10	.40	.75
135. Dwarf Horticultural. Very early and productive. Excels the Limas as a shell bean	.10	.40	.75
136. Longfellow. Early. Good for home or market. Fine quality	.10	.40	.75
138. Goddard. (Boston Favorite). Used for shell beans. Early and as good as Limas	.10	.40	.75

Lima Beans

141. Burpee's Bush Lima. Bushes 18 to 20 inches high, erect and branching. Early, very productive and good quality	.10	.50	.80
144. Fordhook Bush Lima. Full description, page 12	.10	.50	.80
147. Dwarf Large White Lima. Not as early as Burpee's and Fordhook, but some consider it better quality	.10	.40	.75
150. Early Leviathan Pole Lima. See full description, page 12	.10	.40	.75
153. Large White Pole Lima. Too late for North. Fine for Middle and Southern States	.10	.40	.75

Pole Beans

156. Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. Best of this sort. Early. Very prolific	.10	.40	.75
159. Early Golden Cluster Wax. Full description, page 12	.10	.40	.75
162. Lazy Wife. Seed white. Good for winter use. Pods very long and stringless	.10	.40	.75

Field Beans

165. Darling's Improved Pea Bean. Full description above	.10	.35	.60
166. Michigan Early Wonder. Description above	.10	.35	.60
168. White Kidney. Seed white, kidney shaped, finest quality for eating. Late	.10	.35	.60
171. Red Kidney. Our seed is of fine quality and cannot be excelled for planting	.10	.35	.60
172. Large White Marrow. Very prolific. Pods broad, green changing to yellow. Seed large, oval, clear white, cooking very dry and mealy	.10	.35	.60

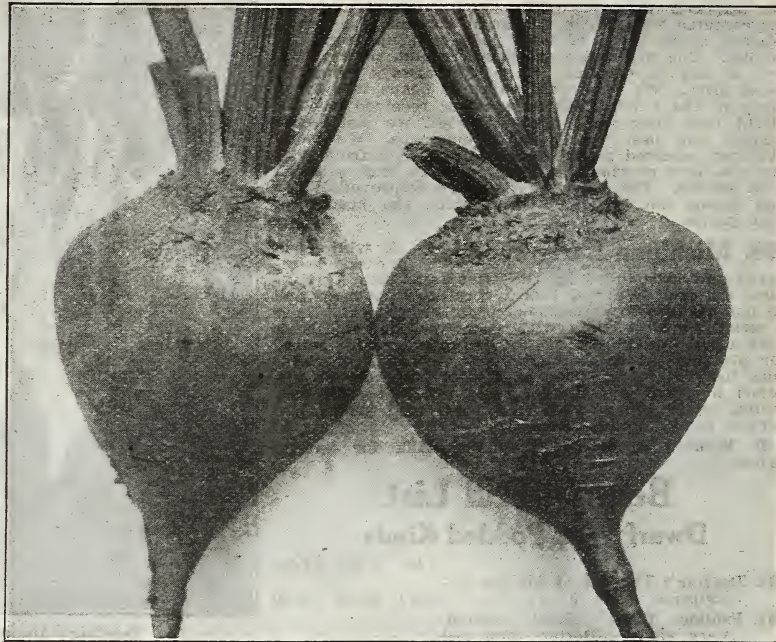
Beets and Mangel Wurzels

CULTURE. The soil best suited for the Beet is that which is rather light, provided it is thoroughly mixed with manure. If wanted very early sow in hot-beds and transplant; but for main crop sow in the spring as soon as the ground is fit to work, in drills 18 inches apart, one inch deep. For winter use the turnip varieties may be used. When the plants are three or four inches in height, thin out so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing and hand-weeding if necessary. Before freezing weather sets in the roots may be stored in cellars or pits, same as potatoes; dry earth thrown over them before the straw is put on insures their keeping over winter. Do not bruise them in handling. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. As all Mangels require a deep soil to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure.

174. Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet

Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet surpasses all others in earliness and flavor. It also excels in color, being dark, rich red that does not change with cooking. It is globular in shape, very smooth, free from side or fibrous roots. It is the best to sow early for early summer use and best to sow late for winter use. It is an ideal winter beet on account of its keeping so well in storage. It is tender, crisp, and deliciously sweet. One of the very best for home or market garden. It sells ahead of all others on the market.

Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet is very early, having made a crop suitable for market in seven weeks from planting the seed. The tops being very small, make it very fine for forcing. It has the same good qualities whether sown under glass or in the open.



Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet.

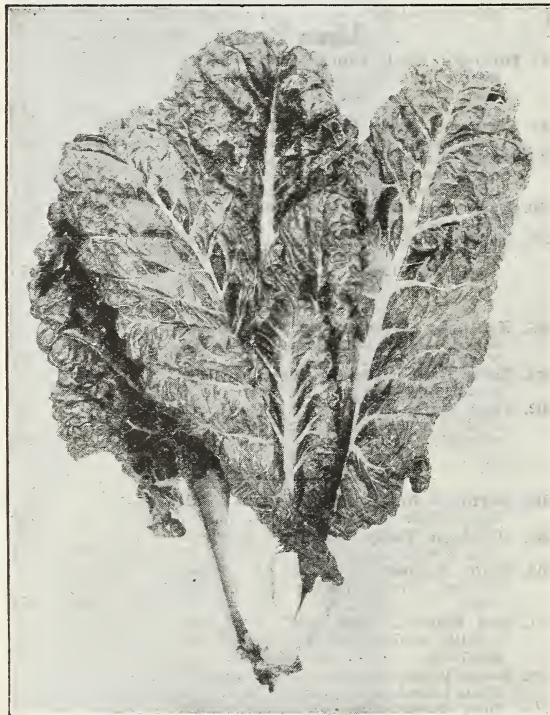
176. New Crimson Globe A Model in Shape. Deep Small Tap-Root. Surprisingly Sweet. The New Crimson Globe Beet has now been grown extensively in many sections of the country and the multitude of good reports received from our customers indicates that it gives most thorough satisfaction. Color is deep blood-red; fine grained, and of unsurpassed quality. The foliage is small—leaves all grow from a very small crown in the top of the bulb. The beets are entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. No up-to-date grower can afford to be without this most excellent new sort.

179. Darling's All-Season Table Beet

One Sowing for All Purposes. This all season table beet is one of the best for general cultivation for home use or for market gardeners. Makes a very rapid growth from the start, often larger than Egyptian, age for age. It continues to grow for a long period, making a heavy root for autumn or winter use. Only one sowing is necessary to produce early beets for market and a main crop for winter use. The quality is first-rate at all periods of growth, whether the beet weighs a quarter of a pound or six pounds. It is a good keeper and may be used all winter. When cooked, it is of a beautiful, dark red color throughout, and of unsurpassed table quality. It is symmetrical in form and of decidedly handsome appearance. There are but few fibrous roots and the top is small. It should appeal strongly to business gardeners and to everybody wanting an all season's table beet.

199. Lucullus Swiss Chard Spinach Beet

This grand new and distinct variety is a great acquisition. The stalks are as thick and as broad as rhubarb. The plants grow to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet, and the stalks are from 10 to 12 inches long below the leaf and 1½ inches broad. These stalks are delicious when cooked and should be served in the same manner as asparagus. The leaf portion is heavily crumpled or savoyed and is very crisp and tender. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. The leaves and stalks, being served as separate vegetables, afford two distinct dishes from the same plant at one time.



Lucullus Swiss Chard.

Braden, Nebr.

I sent for your seed last year for the first time to give them a trial and found them the best seed I ever tried. They came up best of any seed I ever planted. Your seeds are good seeds to get for this part of the country, as our seasons are quite short here. I am inclosing another order this year.

ETHEL E. LOOKHART.



Darling's Improved Golden Tankard.

Beets and Mangels—Full List

Table Beets

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
174. Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet. Description, page 14.	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.50
176. New Crimson Giant. Full description, page 14	.05	.10	.25	.65
177. Crosby's Egyptian. The reddest of all. Very early. Flat turnip-shaped	.05	.10	.25	.65
179. Darling's All-Seasons Table Beet. Description, page 14.	.05	.10	.25	.65
180. Early Eclipse. Very early. Roots round. Flesh bright red zoned with white	.05	.10	.25	.65
183. Dewing's Blood Turnip. Turnip shaped. Medium size. Flesh red zoned with lighter shade. Tender and sweet.	.05	.10	.25	.65
186. Early Blood Turnip. Forearly or late planting. Flesh red	.05	.10	.25	.65
189. Long Blood. Best long beet. Beautiful red. Good keeper.	.05	.10	.25	.65
192. Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Turnip shaped. Early. Medium size. Dark red flesh.	.05	.10	.25	.65
195. Half Long Blood. Shorter and thicker than Long Blood. Dark blood red	.05	.10	.25	.65
198. Swiss Chard. Tops are used for greens. No roots	.05	.10	.25	.65
199. Lucullus Swiss Chard Spinach Beet. Description, page 14.	.05	.15	.35	1.00

Sugar Beets

201. Jaensch's Victorix. One of the best for sugar making.	.05	.10	.25	.80
204. Vilmorin's Improved. Good sugar beet. Ten to sixteen tons per acre	.05	.10	.25	.80
207. Klein's Wanzleben. Enormous yielder. Fine for stock	.05	.10	.25	.80
210. Lane's Imperial Sugar. Good for sugar or stock feeding	.05	.10	.25	.80
213. White Sugar. White. Grows to enormous size	.05	.10	.25	.80
216. Giant Feeding Sugar. Full description above	.05	.10	.25	.75

Mangel Wurzels

219. Darling's Improved Mammoth Long Red. See above.	.05	.10	.15	.40
224. Danish Sludstrup. A new variety from Denmark. Very best quality. Contains more nutriment than any other. Big yielder.	.05	.10	.15	.40
225. Darling's Improved Golden Tankard. Description above	.05	.10	.15	.40
228. Yellow Leviathan. Large magnificent roots, half above ground. Easy to harvest. Good keeper	.05	.10	.15	.40
229. Darling's Mammoth Golden Giant. Very large. Skin yellow. Flesh white. Relished by stock	.05	.10	.15	.40

216. Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel

By skilful breeding there has been developed in Giant Feeding Sugar Beet a sort very much more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sort. It unites the large size of the Mangel with the greater feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is soft bright pink,

shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and very sweet. Highly recommended as a most excellent and profitable root to grow for stock feeding.

219. Darling's Improved Mammoth Long Red

Roots very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker and deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller top. Flesh white, tinged with rose. Under careful culture enormously productive. Our stock will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown for feeding stock, and is vastly superior to many strains offered under other names, such as Norbitant Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc.

225. Darling's Improved Golden Tankard

We have for years insisted that this is the best Mangel grown, and each season strengthens us in the position we took when it was a comparatively unknown sort. We recommended it unqualifiedly as the best Mangel by far for dairy farmers. It combines comparatively all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The color is a deep, rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid. On account of its shape, enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground.

Brussels Sprouts

CULTURE. Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. The Brussels Sprouts is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with it is that it is as hardy as the Curled Greens. The real sprouts are not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stock itself. Strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally good.

231. Improved Half Dwarf The stem which usually grows from 20 inches to 2 feet in height, is covered with "miniature cabbages" which may be boiled like cabbage or cooked in cream like cauliflower. They are by all means the most delicious and delicately flavored of the cabbage family. On this variety the heads grow very closely and its quality is the finest. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

234. Dalkeith, or Perfection Plants of dwarf growth and stems are thickly set with large, solid sprouts. This variety is very hardy and even during quite severe weather the plants maintain their sprouts; in fact, the flavor and quality is much improved by frost. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Albion, Mich.
I have only a small garden, but the seeds that I got of you last year done so well that I want more again this year. The packets of seeds received last year were so well filled that there is enough for two years' planting of an ordinary town garden.
C. W. RHINEMILLER.

Darling's Northern Grown Cabbage

CULTURE. Cabbage requires deep, rich, mellow soil, high manuring, and good culture to obtain fine, solid heads. For early use sow seeds of the early kinds in the hot-bed or in a box in the house the last of January or early in February; transplant into the open ground in April, in rows two feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; or sow a bed of seed outside as soon as the soil can be worked. Transplant in about four weeks. For second early cabbage, sow in April and transplant in May. For late cabbage, sow in May and transplant in July in rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. In transplanting, it is important that the plants be set down to the first leaf, so that the stem may not be injured in case of frost. Be careful not to cover the heart of the plant. Hoe every week and stir the soil deep. As they advance in growth, draw a little earth to the plants until they begin to head.

237. Darling's Extra Early Express

The Earliest Cabbage of Them All. A valuable acquisition for all who grow early cabbage. Earliest Hard Heading Cabbage Yet Introduced.

Darling's Earliest Express combines earliness with solidity, good size, delicious flavor, tenderness, and productiveness. We have no hesitation in making the bold claim that it is the **earliest cabbage in cultivation**. The heads are of good size, very solid, pointed, with very few loose leaves. Being very dwarf and compact, plants may be set close so as to produce an enormous yield to the acre. The head lasts until fall without bursting, and has the advantage of being formed firmly at an early stage of growth, so that a perfect cabbage, though small, can be obtained long before the head has come to maturity. The head is fully matured at least a week earlier than that of any other variety so it may be seen how extremely early the unmatured cabbage may be marketed and the exceptionally high prices they will command before other varieties arrive.

250. Enkhuizen Glory A valuable second-early cabbage that is becoming immensely popular. It produces fine marketable heads very early; round or ball-like in form. The heads are very solid, with but few outer leaves, and of such compact growth as to permit quite close planting—thus increasing the yield of a given area. The heads are of



Darling's Extra Early Express.

medium size (weighing from six to eight pounds trimmed) tender and of fine flavor. They keep well when put away and consequently Enkhuizen Glory is valuable also for sowing later in the season for early winter use. Plants set out in mid-summer will produce fine heads before cold weather. The seed we offer has been grown by the originator in Holland, and will yield heads that will delight the most critical planters.

264. Darling's Extra Selected Volga

The Quickest Growing Large Late Variety. A new cabbage which is one of the finest varieties. For uniformity in growth, shape of head, and hardness we have never seen its equal in a large-heading variety. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. Seed sown at the same time as the Wakefield had heads ready for market when the Wakefields were only half grown. The plant is nearly all head, having few outside leaves. The heads are nearly as round as a ball and as hard and solid as Danish Ball Head, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 pounds each. The quality of this cabbage is very fine both for cooking and for kraut. Keeps perfectly all winter if kept cool.

If the plants are set out early, they will head in July and August, and can be used as a summer and fall variety. We are sure this cabbage will prove a most profitable one to all who raise it. The plants are so compact that they can be set out $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet, and will produce enormous crops on good rich land and fair crops on land that would not produce a ton to the acre of some other varieties.



Darling's Extra Selected Volga.

Lima, Ohio.

Just a few lines to you regarding your seed sent me for 1918. It was the best year I ever had. Your Jersey Wakefield Cabbage I had on the market on the 8th of June, and Egg Plant was very fine. All the other gardeners were all worked up viewing my patch of Egg Plant. I picked as high as six and seven off of one bush.

F. D. STEWART.

279. The Houser The Latest of All Cabbages. The best, latest, largest most solid-headed of the late round sorts. Houser Cabbage has given such general satisfaction we could fill pages with good reports received from enthusiastic purchasers. This is the kind to grow for late market and for shipping. It is at least two weeks later than the Late Flat Dutch type. In solidity, it is fully equal to the Danish Ball Head. It is very compact in habit of growth, the leaves overlapping each other. In size, the Houser will average about 12 pounds. The heads are very handsome and uniform in size. The shape is round and very deep, and when one cracks, it is at the stem end, which does not injure it for market. In quality the Houser equals the best, being very sweet and tender, and free from the coarse ribs found in most late sorts. In our trial grounds this cabbage has shown up exceptionally well, and has proved to be a strong, vigorous grower with ability to withstand drouths better than most varieties. During the past two seasons we have sold more of this variety than of any other, which is good evidence of its great merit. It behaves well in the field, sells well on the market, takes well with the consumer, and pays the grower well. It adapts itself readily to different conditions of soil and climate. Its keeping qualities are perfect. Indeed, it is to its lateness and excellent keeping qualities that we can credit its great popularity, to a great extent. Our seed is genuine, having been purchased from the originator.

Creal Springs, Ill.

We have used your seeds for several years, and have found them to be the best seeds we could buy, and we gladly recommend them to our neighbors.
E. M. ATWOOD.



The Houser Cabbage.

Cabbage—Full List

First Early Sorts

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
237. Darling's Extra Early Express. See full description, page 16	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
240. Early Jersey Wakefield. Very early. The best extra early oblong headed cabbage, for general market .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
242. Copenhagen Market. The earliest large round headed variety. Very large solid heads of finest quality. Fine for either home or market garden .....	.05	.40	1.50	4.50
244. Charleston Wakefield. An improvement on the Early Jersey Wakefield in that heads are larger and more solid, often weighing 10 pounds .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.50
246. Early York. Heads small, heart-shaped, solid, and tender .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00

Second Early Sorts

249. Early Winningstadt. The old standby. Popular with everybody, everywhere. Early. Very solid, conical-shaped heads. Good for summer or winter .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
250. Enkhuizen Glory. See full description, page 16 .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
252. Early Flat Dutch. Large, solid heads of uniform shape. Round, flattened, weighing 12 to 15 pounds..	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
253. Henderson's Early Summer. Heads round, not pointed. Large and very solid .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
258. Fottler's Early Brunswick Short Stem. One of the very best second earlies. Dwarf, compact, short stem, few outer leaves. Heads large, flat, solid, fine quality .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
261. All Seasons. One of the best for market gardeners. Sure to grow and head for amateur or professional. Heads large, dark blue. Fine keeper .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00

Late Sorts

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
264. Darling's Extra Selected Volga. See full description, page 16	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$3.00
267. Stonemason Drumhead. Head of good size, round, slightly flattened, solid, crisp, and tender. Entirely free from all strong flavor .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
270. Premium Late Flat Dutch. Heads large, bluish-green, round, top flattened, solid. Sure header. Good for fall or winter .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
273. Danish Ball Head (Hollander). Heads medium size, very round and solid. The best for shipping .....	.05	.40	1.25	3.50
276. Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. The largest cabbage grown. Often 50 pounds. Will average 30 pounds ...	.05	.40	1.00	3.00
279. Houser. See full description above .....	.05	.40	1.25	3.50

SAVOY CABBAGE

The Savoy Curly Cabbages are of exceptionally fine flavor and quality, and should be more generally cultivated. They are particularly adapted for private use, where quality rather than quantity is considered. Most delicious after frost.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
282. Drumhead Savoy. The best main crop savoy. Large, solid heads. Delicious flavor	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$3.50
285. Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy. The earliest and sweetest savoy. Head round, solid. Leaves small, thick and meaty ...	.05	.40	1.25	3.50

RED CABBAGE

288. Mammoth Rock Red. The best, largest, and surest heading red cabbage. Heads large, round, averaging 10 pounds. Deep red color ..	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
291. Red Dutch. Used mostly for pickling. Hard, oblong heads. Dark purple color. ....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00

Garden Carrots

The carrot should always be furnished a good, rich, deep soil. Sow in spring as soon as the ground is in good working order. For garden culture, sow in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed one-half to an inch deep. Press the soil firmly about the seed, as it is slow to germinate. An important feature in sowing carrots, as in all other seeds, is firming the seed in the soil, this may be done with the foot or a spade.

The short kinds are finest, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. The larger kinds are admirable for all kinds of stock, and nothing is more healthful. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

294. Darling's Improved Danvers

Larger, Sweeter, and Better in Every Respect than the Old Danvers. Darling's Improved Danvers Carrot is an enormous yielder doing well on all kinds of soil and in all climates where any variety of carrot can be grown. It is fine for table use and the very best for feeding stock. It easily leads our entire list of carrots in the number of orders, which proves beyond a doubt that it is giving the best results. We claim that this is the most profitable carrot to grow either for table or for stock feeding. On account of its being so very solid it outweighs all other varieties, making a great difference where sold by weight. Being very large in diameter and rather short, makes it an easy variety to dig—another great advantage that should not be overlooked where large amounts are grown. It yields enormously, 30 tons to the acre being not at all unusual.

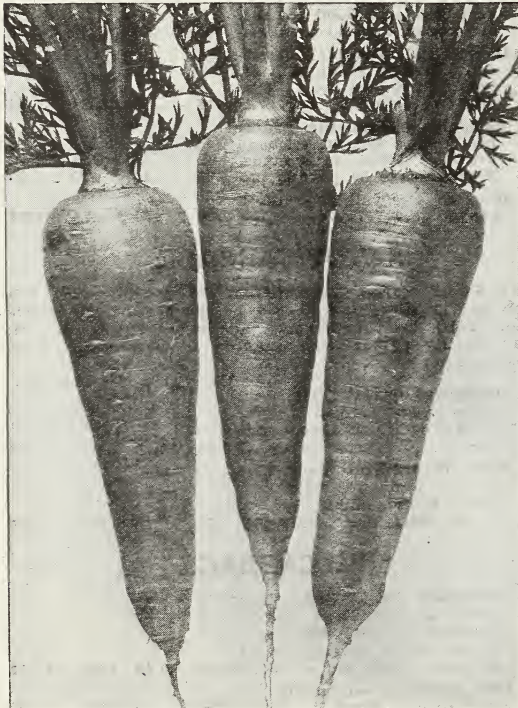
303. Darling's Best Ox-Heart The Best for Heavy Land. We advise sowing this fine strain of Ox-Heart Carrot on heavy land which is unsuited for the longer-rooted sorts. To make good growth the long kinds need a very deep, loose soil. Our Ox-Heart can be sown on the heaviest soils and will yield about as many bushels to the acre as the long varieties on more suitable soil. We have seen good yields grown on ground baked so hard that it would have been impossible to have dug the long sorts even if they could have been grown.



Darling's Best Ox-Heart Carrot.

The tops are small for the size of the roots, which are rather short, ending quickly in a small tap root. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and very sweet. When young, the roots are fine for table use, being fully equal to the kinds that are usually grown for that use. When mature, they make the very best kind of winter stock feed. We know of no crop a farmer can grow that will cost so little and be of more real value to him than a crop of our strain of Ox-Heart Carrots.

Carrots—Full List



Darling's Improved Danvers Carrot.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
291. Darling's Improved Danvers. See full description above	\$.05	\$.20	\$.40	1.00
297. Danvers Half Long. Very productive and suited to all kinds of soil. Roots smooth, medium length, deep orange, handsome. Flesh sweet, crisp, tender ....	.05	.15	.30	.75
300. Improved Long Orange. Good for deep, mellow soil. Roots broad at top, long, smooth, tapering. Color, bright orange .....	.05	.15	.30	.75
303. Darling's Best Ox-Heart. See full description above .....	.05	.15	.30	.75
306. Chantenay. Stump-rooted. Color deep orange-red. Flesh crisp and sweet. Heavy cropper. Good for stock or table .....	.05	.15		.75
309. Darling's Selected White Belgian. The largest in size and the largest yielding carrot in cultivation. Roots short, very heavy at shoulder. Skin and flesh white. Yields 18 to 40 tons to acre. The best stock carrot. ....	.05	.15	.30	.75
312. Darling's Selected Yellow Belgian. Same as White Belgian except as to color .....	.05	.15	.30	.75
313. Improved Short White. Roots 7 to 9 inches long, very heavy at shoulder, tapering regularly to point. Color, creamy white with green crown. Enormous yielder. Excellent for stock..	.05	.10	.20	.60
314. French Forcing. The earliest carrot. Reddish orange; nearly round. Used extensively for forcing under glass and bunching for early market .....	.05	.15	.40	1.00

Cauliflower

CULTURE. The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March, in a hot-bed, and when plants are three or four inches high, transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground into soil that has been well enriched with good manure. Set the plants from 2 to 2½ feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather. For late cauliflower, sow seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle so destructive to everything of the cabbage tribe when young. One ounce will produce about 3,500 plants.

315. Darling's Best Early

The earliest and best in every respect. From one to two weeks earlier than Snowball. A money-maker for the market gardener who gets his "stuff" to market ahead of the other fellow. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid, and do not spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. It is equally desirable for family use and for the market garden. The heads are large, from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from four to eight pounds. On account of its close growing compact habit many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts. Pkt., 30 cts.; oz., \$2.20; ¼ lb., \$8.00; lb., \$30.00.

318. Henderson's Early Snowball Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown especially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head. Don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.75; ¼ lb., \$6.50; lb., \$25.00.

321. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt A remarkably sure heading early cauliflower. It is of dwarf habit with short outside leaves and is similar in most respects to Early Snowball, and nearly as early. The heads when ready for market are of medium to large size. The curd is white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use and is superior to most seed sold at higher prices. Where extreme earliness is not the greatest consideration we recommend this strain after having proven it superior to many stocks offered as Snowball. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.50; lb., \$20.00.

322. Darling's Dry Weather Cauliflower

This is a fine large variety that matures about a week later than Snowball Cauliflower. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations on account of its large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads. But as with all Cauliflowers, to secure a large crop of the best solid heads it is essential that the ground be well enriched and most thoroughly cultivated during the growing season. By planting this variety where other sorts have failed, a good crop of this delicious vegetable can be easily obtained.



Darling's Best Early.

During some seasons, especially like the past year, hot weather comes on very quickly. In such a year this variety has proven itself of exceptional merit. Also in warm parts of the country, where there is not much cool weather, it is a most desirable sort. Very sure heading and second early. Heads are larger than Snowball, and snow white. Our seed is A-1, and procured from the original grower in Denmark. Where a large acreage is planted, there should be at least a portion of it in this variety. Price: Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.75; ¼ lb., \$6.50; lb., \$25.00.

Chives

323. CHIVES. Chives are small, hardy, perennial plants, resembling the onion in appearance and growing in clusters. They are grown for the young leaves, which are produced freely from early in the spring throughout the summer. They give a mild onion flavor to sausages, salads, and various dishes. The tops appear early in the spring, and can be snored off close to the ground as needed. Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Cress

The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum powder.

324. CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS. The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled. Of rapid growth, about one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.20.

325. GRAY-SEEDED EARLY WINTER. A variety that does well on upland, and quite similar to Water Cress in appearance and quality. Also known as Upland. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.20.

326. TRUE WATER. This is a distinct variety of cress with small oval leaves, and thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water; does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small rapid streams. Under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of roots. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Celery

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes indoors or in a finely prepared seed bed out-of-doors in straight rows so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not germinate well if planted in a hotbed or where subjected to a temperature above 60 degrees F. When plants are one or two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart each way. When they are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used, they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or first of July. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown, they should be "handled," which is done by gathering the leaves together while the earth is drawn about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible.

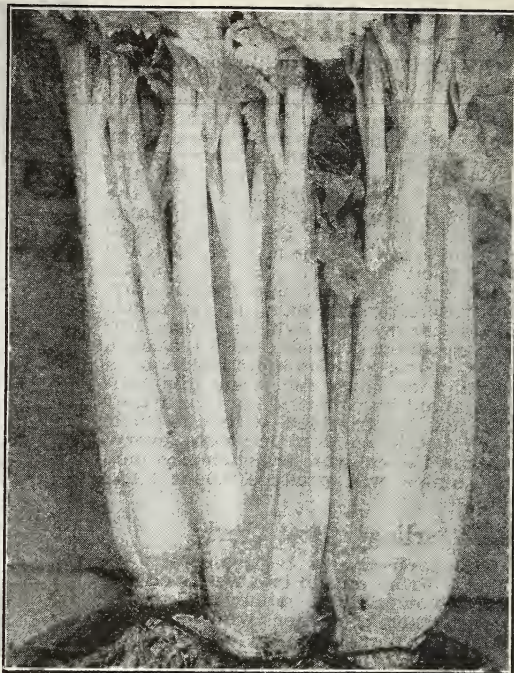
327. Darling's Snow White Celery

The Best Early Self-Blanching Variety. This grand new celery we quickly describe to celery experts by stating that it is **Golden Self-Blanching** with **White Plume** coloring; it possesses the robust, sturdy, compact habit of **Golden Self-Blanching**, the stalks being even thicker, more solid and heavy, with immense solid hearts and all brittle, crisp, and tender, free from strings or pithiness, and of delightful rich flavor.

Snow White is decidedly better in quality than **White Plume**. It is ready for use as early, blanches as easily and is larger in size as well as finer in quality. When grown in rich, moist soil, the stalks are numerous, each plant being fully as thick through as the largest of the tall late sorts. The stalks are crisp and solid, free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor.

To these ideal qualities are added the beautiful silvery white coloring and self-blanching characteristics of **White Plume**; that is, the foliage is tipped and variegated with white while the heart inner stalks and leaves, naturally white, may be easily and quickly blanched by leaning boards on either side of the row without the necessity of "banking up." Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

330. Giant Pascal This is a green leaved variety developed from the **Golden Yellow Self-Blanching** and we recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use for the home garden and market. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color, is very solid and crisp, and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks are of medium height, very thick, the upper portion nearly round but broadening and flattening toward the base. With high culture this variety will give splendid satisfaction as a large growing sort for fall and winter use. In the South it is prized more than almost any other kind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



Darling's Snow White Celery.

333. White Plume Earliest and most easily blanching Celery in cultivation, but does not keep well when taken from the trenches. The plant grows rapidly and blanches easily during the summer months. Later in the fall the center stalks and leaves are of pure snowy whiteness, even without earthing up, but the stalks should be gathered together and earthed up as in other varieties, so as to produce the close, attractive bunches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

336. Golden Self-Blanching This is the most popular and best yellow celery for early use. In nearly all markets it is the leading sort. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the white varieties and greatly superior in quality. It is ready for use nearly as early as any other sort, and produces dwarfier and much larger bunches with broad, heavy stalks which blanch into a deep golden-yellow color. Stalks are crisp, tender, and free from stringiness. The standard of excellence in the yellow variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

339. Golden Heart Dwarf Dwarf variety of good quality. Blanches easily. Heart very large and golden-yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

342. Winter Queen The best and most popular winter sort. The best keeper of all. Short, thick, stout, very heavy with large heart. Blanches beautifully and easily. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

CELERIAC—TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

345. Large Smooth Prague An improved form of the Turnip-rooted Celery. Roots large, round, and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Sow seed same as celery, transplant into rows two feet apart and about six to eight inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Darling's Hardy Northern Sweet Corn

Northern Michigan is the home of good Sweet Corn. Corn grown here is sweeter, richer, and more delicately flavored than corn grown almost any other place in the world. We do not know why it should be, but we know that it is. Not only experts in such things, but the thousands of people from all over the world who visit us summers, say so.

Our corn is also harder and earlier. We can explain this, for all vegetables that grow here in the North are that way. It will stand planting earlier and will mature in shorter time than will corn grown farther South.

The man who plants our corn will be surer of a good yield, will have corn of a better quality, and will have it earlier than his neighbor who plants southern grown seed. This means a good deal to either the one who has just a little home garden, or the one who grows for market. It means the most to the latter for it is dollars he is after. If he has corn of better quality and can get it on the market a few days earlier than the other fellow, the dollars will be his all right. These are our reasons for advising you to plant **Darling's Hardy Northern Sweet Corn**. A quart of sweet corn weighs 1½ pounds.

CULTURE. Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five and six kernels in a hill. Hoe often, and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the soil rich with well-rotted manure. A rich, warm alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting.

Our Sweet Corn is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

348. White Mexican The Best Early White Sweet Corn. Did you ever eat any of the old Black Mexican Sweet Corn? Do you remember its marvelous sweetness and delicious flavor? Did you like its flavor but dislike its color? Well, in the **White Mexican** we have the Black Mexican in a white skin with larger ears and earlier.

White Mexican came from a "sport" found in a field of the old Black Mexicans, which has never been excelled for earliness, sweetness, and delicious flavor, its only objection being its dark color when ripe.

White Mexican retains all the wonderful sweetness and delicious flavor of the Black Mexican, but instead of being black in color, it is a beautiful pearly white.

White Mexican grows about five feet high, and is very strong and vigorous. The stalks produce from one to three ears to the stalk, measuring from seven to nine inches in length, with twelve to fourteen rows of kernels. It is fully as early as the **Early Cory**, but produces larger and better-filled ears, and more of them.

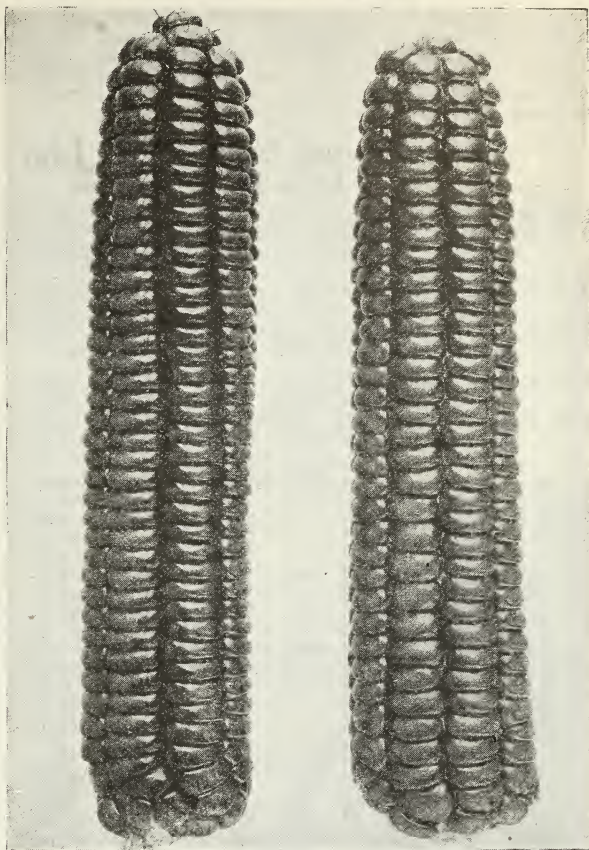
White Mexican is, we think, without exception the best early white sweet corn ever produced. Our seed is grown by originator, and is genuine.

Price on next page.

354. Darling's Pure Gold It was just 14 years ago that we first offered **Pure Gold** to our customers. Thousands have bought it since that time and every one of them are singing praises of this truly wonderful sweet corn. Other thousands are joining their ranks every year, for instead of losing popularity it is making friends faster than ever. It not only makes friends for itself, but it has made more friends for **The Darling Seed Co.** than anything we have ever introduced. In all our experience we have never known anything like it. At first it was a little hard to get it started, on account of its color, but when it once gets a foothold in a neighborhood, other varieties may as well move on.

In color, **Pure Gold** is a beautiful golden yellow, entirely different from any other yellow corn. It also has a delicious, sweet flavor, excelling in that respect all others. Remains tender a long time and comes off the cob freely without any of those disagreeable hulls that get between the teeth and make you think of a toothpick after the first bite.

After it has once become introduced, its color is one of its best features for it enables people to distinguish it from other kinds. Our market gar-



Darling's Pure Gold Sweet Corn.

deners had some trouble at first in getting it on the tables of our big summer hotels, but after they once got it started their only trouble was to grow enough to supply the demand. No other kind is now used in these hotels when **Pure Gold** can be secured.

The stalks are dwarf, growing but about four feet high, each one bearing from one to four ears about six inches long. It is uncommonly hardy, and will stand planting much earlier than other sorts, which makes it several days earlier in becoming fit for use. The small ears are ideal for the table, being just the right size.

Price on next page.

387. Country Gentleman For Main Crop. The Most Delicious Sweet Corn Grown. Very productive, each stalk yielding three and often four ears, even six each occasionally. **Country Gentleman** is the finest of all sweet corns for the private table. The arrangement of the kernels on the cob indicates high quality. The moment the teeth sink into this luscious, milky, tender corn you will be a complete convert to it, for it will delight the most fastidious epicure. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ear "in the milk" for several days longer than other corns. The ears average eight to nine inches in length, cob small. Plump, pearly white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end. But the great merit of the "**Country Gentleman**" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt, the sweetest and most tender sweet corn.

Price on next page.

390. White Evergreen This is a high-bred, pure white type of the ever-popular Stowell's Evergreen. From one pure-white grained ear, accidentally discovered some years ago, it has been developed by careful selection. Stalks very vigorous, 6 to 7 feet high. The ears are uniformly very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender kernels. Market gardeners and canners have long been wishing for a white sweet corn as good as Stowell's Evergreen. They can now have it—sweet and tender. When in the green state, both cob and kernels are white as snow.

Sweet Corn—Full List

Extra Early Varieties

	By mail, postpaid.		
	Pkt.	Lb.	2 Lbs.
348. White Mexican. See full description, page 21..	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.60
351. Red Cob Cory. One of the very earliest. Ears, 6 inches. Cob red. Kernels white. Quality fine .....	.10	.35	.60
354. Darling's Pure Gold. See full description, page 21 .....	.10	.55	.75
357. Extra Early Premo. An extra early variety possessing all the good qualities of other extra early sweet corn .....	.10	.35	.60
360. Golden Bantam. Early; hardy; prolific; fine quality. Ears 6 inches. Corn golden yellow. ....	.10	.35	.60
363. Peep-O'-Day. One of the sweetest of the extra earlies. Stalks 4 feet. Ears 6 inches. Grain white. ....	.10	.35	.60

366. Kendall's Early Giant. Ears 8 to 10 inches, very attractive and sell well. Kernels pure white, very tender, sweet, and palatable. Very prolific. Matures in from 60 to 72 days .....	.10	.35	.60
369. Early Minnesota. An old and very popular sort. Stalks 6 feet. Ears 8 inches, 8 rowed. Kernels broad, sweet, tender .....	.10	.35	.60
372. Perry's Hybrid. Very popular in the East. Stalks 6 feet. Ears 8 inches. 12 to 14 rowed with occasionally a pink cob ....	.10	.35	.60
375. Crosby's Early. Ears 6 inches, 14 rowed. Stalks 5 feet, Kernels broad, flat, short, white and tender ...	.10	.35	.60
378. Early Evergreen. A selected strain of Stowell's, two weeks earlier. Ears 7 inches 16 to 20 rows .....	.10	.35	.60

381. Mammoth White Cob Cory. Matures in 60 to 65 days. One of the sweetest and most popular kinds. Plants short and Stocky. Will stand close planting.	Pkt.	lb.	2 lbs.
	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.60

Late Sorts

384. Stowell's Evergreen. Popular late sort. Yields great quantities of large, 16-rowed ears. Kernel deep, white and sweet	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.60
387. Country Gentleman. See full description, page 21 .....	.10	.35	.60
390. White Evergreen. See full description above .....	.10	.35	.60

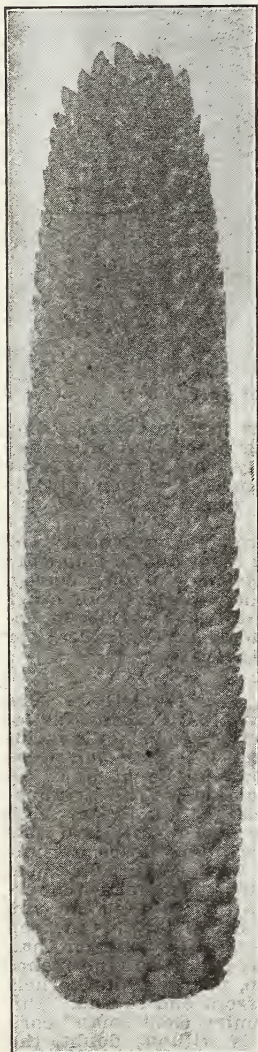
Popcorn

Does well on sod land, or where clover has been turned down. Plant when danger of frost is over, in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, leaving three or four stalks to the hill. May also be sown in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping the seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in the drills, allowing only two plants to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly but shallow. Use 2 quarts to the acre. A pint of pop corn weighs about 1 pound.

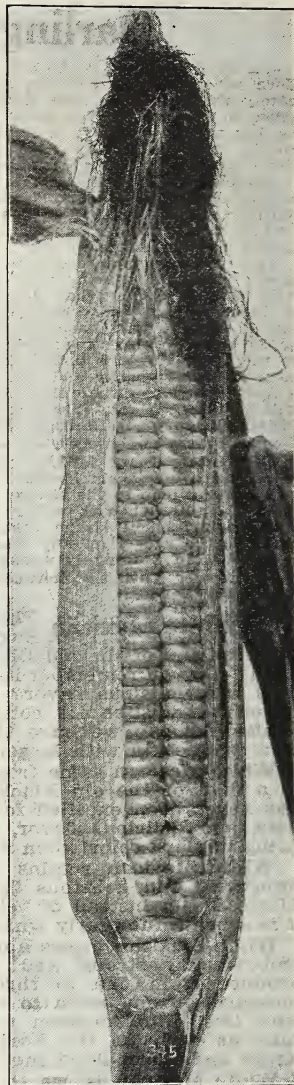
393. Monarch White Rice Everybody knows the old variety named White Rice. Our strain is an improvement, with larger ears, more abundantly produced, six ears on a stalk is not a rare occurrence. The grains are sharply pointed; handsome ear. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

396. Queen's Golden This is perhaps the handsomest of all the pop corns when on the ear, surpassing all others in size and color. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. Produces from four to six ears on a stalk. Our stock of this strain is very fine. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

399. Silver Lace Its superb tenderness and semi-transparent appearance when popped highly recommend it. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, producing 3 or 4 ears to the stalk. The ears are of good appearance, five or more inches long, with smooth, round, white grains. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

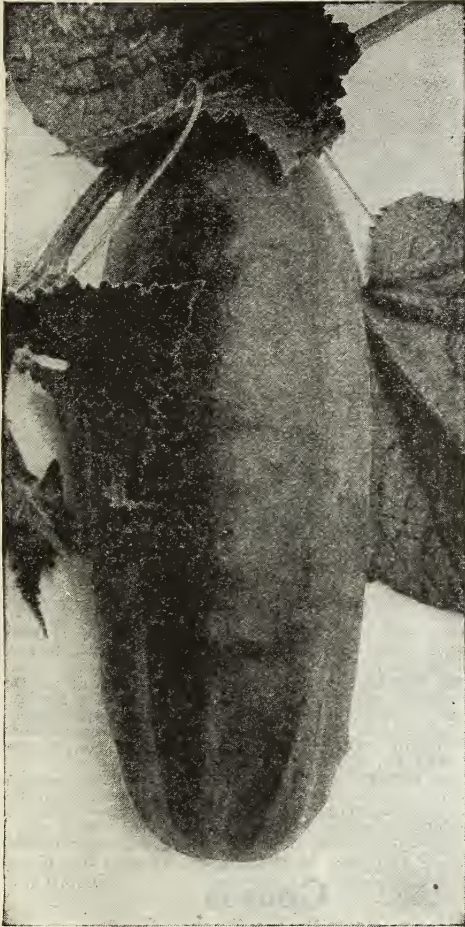


Monarch White Rice
Pop Corn.



White Mexican.

Darling's Hardy Northern Cucumber



Darling's Petoskey White Spine.

lightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season. Either for the home garden or for market this variety is without a peer. For price, see page 24.

414. New Davis' Perfect Cucumber We Offer Selected Stock of the Original Strain of This New Famous Variety. A splendid cucumber for the home garden and for the truck farmer. Possesses all the merits of the best slicing varieties; wonderfully uniform in shape and exceedingly productive. Their handsome shape and fine dark green color command the highest price on the market. For that reason it is rapidly becoming a favorite with our market garden customers. Also a good greenhouse cucumber. Davis' Perfect is bound to become most popular both for forcing under glass and growing outside. For price, see page 24.

423. Darling's Improved Long Green Our strain of the ever popular and reliable Long Green, is the result of long years of careful growing and selecting. Every good feature of the old Long Green has been developed to the highest degree while its weak points have been strengthened or eliminated. We have developed its hardness until it is the strongest growing and most disease resisting cucumber we have ever seen. It is very uniform in size and shape. It grows to enormous size, often attaining 16 inches in length. Its superb dark green color, retained until fully matured, makes it very attractive and salable, while its crispness and delicious flavor is equaled by very few and excelled by none. It yields enormously. Beginning almost as soon as the vines begin to run and continuing through the entire season, fruits suitable for pickling or table use may be gathered at any time. Taken altogether, we believe that Darling's Improved Long Green cucumber is the very best for all purposes, pickling, table use or the market garden. For price, see page 24.

Northern Michigan is the home of the cucumber. Our soil and climate seem to be particularly suited to the best development of all kinds of garden vines, and the cucumber above most others. The vine does so well here that nearly every railroad station has its "salting station," owned by one of the big "pickle factories," where they salt down the small cucumbers for pickles. Our cucumber seed produce plants that will be free from disease, fruit early, and yield big crops.

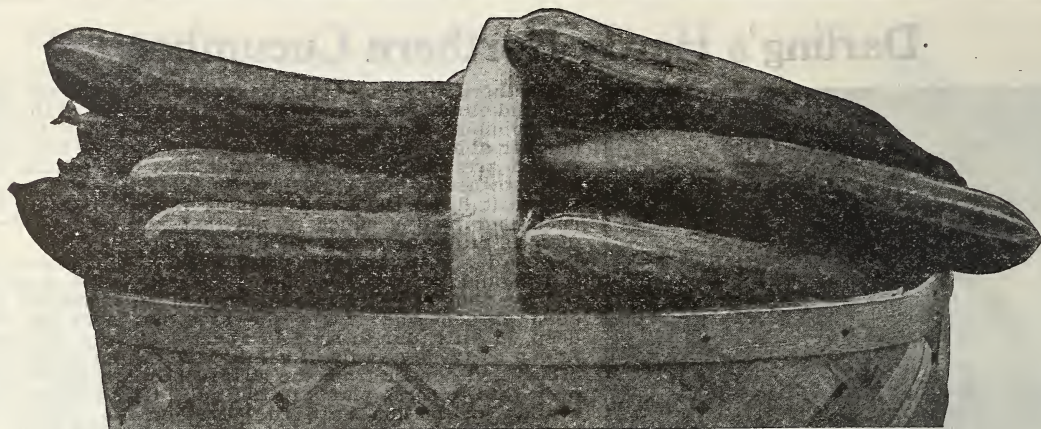
In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any good garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep, in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that it is impracticable. The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These insects may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials for if used too freely they will kill the vines. The best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants. Use one ounce for fifty hills, and two pounds per acre when planted in hills.

411. Petoskey White Spine The finest for slicing. Cucumber perfection has been attained in this grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific, and con-

uous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intense rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light yellowish shading towards the tip. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no misshapen fruit or culls. It is the ideal for slicing—flesh being compact, fine grained, sparkling white, and of most refreshing and de-



New Davis' Perfect Cucumber.



Darling's Improved Long Green.

Full List of Cucumbers

	By mail postpaid			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
411. Petoskey White Spine. See full description, page 23 ..	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.40
414. Davis' Perfect. See full description, page 23 .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
417. Early Short Green, or Early Frame. Excellent for serving green or pickled. Fruit straight, smooth, bright green. Holds green color long time .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
420. Early Cluster. The best variety for pickles. Fruit small, borne in clusters near root of plant .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
423. Darling's Improved Long Green. See full description, page 23 .....	.05	.15	.35	1.00
426. Boston Pickling. Fruits of medium size, very smooth, bright green .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
429. Cumberland. Straight, handsome fruits, thickly set with fine spines. Tender at all stages. Fine general purpose sort .....	.05	.10	.25	.75

Eggplant

Eggplant germinates slowly, and should be planted in a moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger, not only from frosts but from cold nights, is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 2½ feet apart.

435. **DARLING'S SPINELESS NEW YORK IMPROVED.** Entirely spineless. Fruits large, regular shaped, and handsome. The most prolific strain. Plants large, spreading foliage, light green; fruit very large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

438. **BLACK BEAUTY.** From ten days to two weeks earlier than the purple varieties, and of rich, lustrous, purplish black color, and is a distinct sort and a favorite where known. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth and yield an abundance of large fruits. The fruit is very attractive in appearance. This variety is entirely spineless. Quality the very best. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Endive or Chicory

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but it is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July, in drills 14 to 20 inches apart, and when well started, thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Blanching may also be done by slipping large-sized but short tile or pieces of tile over each plant after the leaves are gathered up and held closely together.

441. **LARGE GREEN CURLED.** A large, strong growing endive, which by tying up, can be made to form finely blanching centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut and bright green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

444. **MOSS CURLED.** One of the best autumn, winter, or spring salads. Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves, which, when properly blanched, are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

447. **EVER WHITE CURLED.** A very beautiful sort in which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. The plant is moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Large Green Curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Gourds

Useful Sorts for the Kitchen Garden

Gourds are rapid growing and very interesting annual climbers, with ornamental foliage, odd and singular-shaped fruit; being tender they should not be planted until all danger from frost is over. The following varieties will be found useful for household purposes, besides being extremely ornamental and serviceable as climbers.

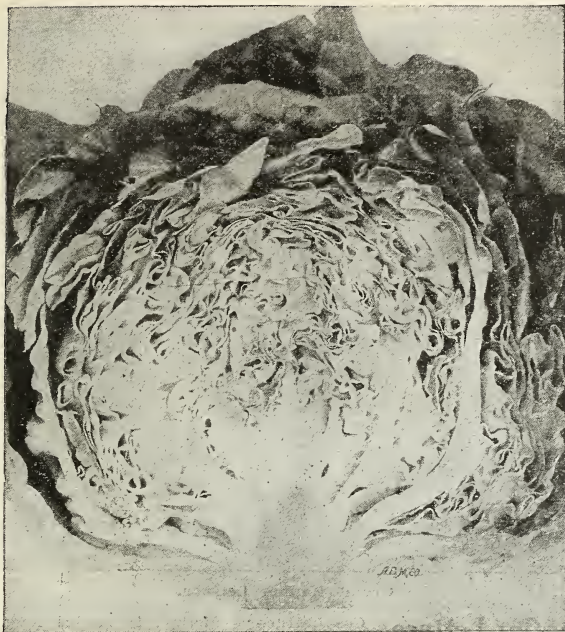
450. **JAPANESE NEST EGG.** Resembles exactly in color, form, and size, the eggs of hens; do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet. The vine is useful for covering screens, being quite ornamental. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

453. **DIPPER.** Like the Sugar Trough Gourd, this is useful also for many household purposes. The vines should be grown on a trellis so that the gourds may hang down and thus have straight necks for handles. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

456. **DISH CLOTH, OR LUFFA.** A natural dish cloth and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, elastic, and durable. They are also useful in the bath in place of sponges. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

459. **SUGAR TROUGH.** The fruits grow to a large size, of very flat pear shape. By sawing off the upper portion, large dishes or buckets may be made, which are useful for many household purposes, such as buckets, baskets, soap and salt dishes, and for water pans for the poultry yard. The shell, when dried, is thick and hard, extremely light, but very durable, lasting a long time in use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

462. **EXTRA FINE MIXTURE OF GOURDS.** A splendid mixture of gourds, including all the ornamental kinds, both large and small, of various shapes and colors, such as Japanese Nest Egg, Mock Orange, Dish Cloth, Turk's Turban, Dipper, Serpent Bottle, Warty Gourd, Hercules' Club, and many other curious and unique varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.



Darling's Ice Cream Lettuce.

492. Darling's Improved Hanson In table quality this lettuce is perfection itself. It is wholly free from bitter taste, having a rich and sweet flavor, even to the outer leaves. It remains long in good table condition after reaching maturity, and resists heat and drouth well, and is very slow to run to seed. Its ability to remain sweet and tender is one of the leading characteristics. It is a perfect open-air lettuce in all respects. It is hardy and may be set out in earliest spring or grown late in the fall. Every year increases the already wide demand for our strain of Improved Hanson, and no lettuce has a wider American popularity than this hard-heading Cabbage Lettuce. **Price on page 26.**

504. Grand Rapids Lettuce The Great Lettuce of the Great West.

Indoors or out, the easiest of all to grow. This is probably the best of the loose-leaved varieties. It forms no head, but produces an abundant crop of pale green leaves, slightly but closely crumpled, which even when old, retain their characteristic sweetness and brittle character. In this respect it excels many of the best leading varieties. The flavor even of the outside leaves is fully equal to that of the heart leaves of many heading varieties. In the Middle West, and many other sections, it is extremely popular. We strongly urge those who cannot succeed in getting lettuce to head, to grow Grand Rapids. The plant may be cut whole, or outside leaves removed, leaving the younger ones to grow. Lower leaves grow clear of the ground so that it rarely suffers from rot, and therefore more largely grown for forcing than any other sort. **Price on page 26.**

506. Darling's All-Summer Lettuce One Sowing Produces Salad for the Season.

Contains a grand assortment of decidedly distinct and excellent lettuces. They mature early, medium, and late; some curled and crimped, others produce heads. Colors from almost pure white, through delicate shades of green and yellow to rich golden. All delightfully fresh, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. Sizes from small early to mammoth summer varieties. **Price on page 26.**

Lettuce

Another of the garden plants that excel in the North. Lettuce requires cool weather for its most perfect development. For this reason it does better here than farther South, our cool nights and new land being just suited to its best growth. Our seed is selected from perfect, healthy plants and always more than pleases those who plant it.

Lettuce is divided into two classes—the Cabbage, with round head and broad leaves, and the Cos, with long head and erect narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most rich and refreshing. The Cabbage form has a subdivision called Curled, from the form of the leaves, having the habit of the cabbage, though not forming solid heads, but is very pretty for garnishing, and considered by many the best in all respects.

CULTURE. Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter, sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all the light and air possible. For general crop, sow outdoors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. For the cabbage or heading varieties where large heads are desired, the plants should be thinned ten to twelve inches apart in the row.

480. Darling's Ice Cream A Head Lettuce that Heads. Largest and best lettuce. Heads have grown eight inches across, and weigh one pound. Rich, buttery, crisp, and cool. Gardeners who want a large head lettuce either for forcing or outdoor work, find this a valuable variety. Leaves are light green and tender. To get the best results this sort should be grown early or very late, as it does best in cool weather. When forced under glass, should be grown a number of degrees cooler than others. Grown largely in the Southern States for shipping North.

Shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, handsome appearance, and fine quality. Both in cold-frames early in the spring and in the open ground—in spring, summer, and early fall months—it has proved to be not only the very earliest and surest heading of all early lettuces we have ever grown, but also the very finest quality at all seasons. Thousands of satisfied planters are most enthusiastic in praise of it. It is not only earlier than May King, Hanson, and other choice extra early varieties, but the heads are also larger in size and more tightly folded. The outer leaves are a light green, while all the inner leaves of the head are nicely blanched to a rich, buttery-yellow tint. Stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety. **Price on page 26.**



Darling's Improved Hanson Lettuce.

Lettuce—Full List

Heading Varieties

480. **DARLING'S ICE CREAM.** See full description, page 25. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, by mail, postpaid.
482. **EARLY MAY KING.** Early, quick growing, sure heading. Outer leaves are light green, folded closely around large heart of rich golden-yellow. Good for all seasons and a splendid shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts., by mail, postpaid.
483. **SALAMANDER.** Large solid heads. Outer leaves bright green. Inner leaves, blanched. One of the best for out-of-doors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
486. **CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.** Best suited for cool weather. Large, round, solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts., by mail, postpaid.
489. **BIG BOSTON.** Fine for forcing and shipping. Large, compact, white heads. Always crisp, tender, and delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts., by mail, postpaid.
492. **DARLING'S IMPROVED HANSON.** See full description, page 25. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts., by mail, postpaid.

Curled or Loose-Leafed Varieties

495. **EARLY CURLED SIMPSON** (White Seeded). Very large leaves. Light green, sweet, tender, and of fine appearance. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts., by mail, postpaid.
498. **BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.** One of the best for out-of-doors. Leaves slightly ruffled; large, loose, yellowish green. Remains a long time in condition. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.
500. **EARLY PRIZEHEAD.** Not strictly a heading sort. Leaves are large, loosely folded, crumpled. Color bright green tinged reddish-brown. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.
504. **GRAND RAPIDS.** See full description, page 25. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.

Cos Lettuce

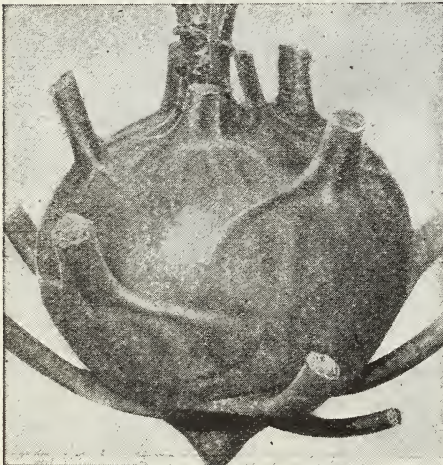
Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf-shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender, and of delicate flavor.

505. **EARLY WHITE SELF-FOLDING** (Seed White). Leaves yellowish-white, crisp, tender, and of good quality; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Romaine or Trianon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00.
506. **DARLING'S ALL-SUMMER LETTUCE.** See full description, page 25. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

Leek

This belongs to the onion family and is a good fall and winter substitute for green onions. The leaves are flat, and the stems are very large, cylindrical and bulbous. Sow early in spring in drills 12 to 16 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin plants to 6 inches part in row, and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If one desires white and tender leeks transplant when about 6 inches high, setting 4 inches apart in trenches 2 feet apart and gradually earth up like celery.

507. **LONDON FLAG.** This well-known broad leaved leek is hardy, productive, of good quality, and is extensively cultivated in this country. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



Early Purple Vienna Kohl Rabi.

508. **LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.** A desirable, strong-growing, broad-leaved leek, hardy and productive. It is a favorite with many market gardeners and is also extensively used for the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Kale or Borecole

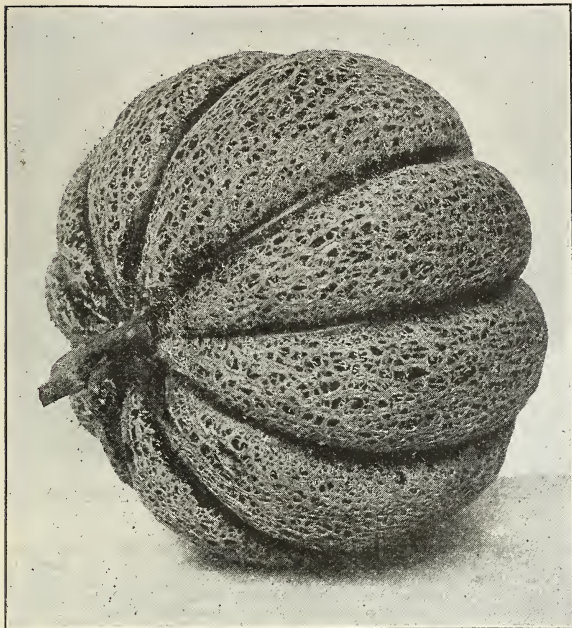
Kale does not form heads, but furnishes an abundance of pretty curled leaves that are highly prized for food. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of the cabbage family. Can be successfully raised on almost any soil, but the richer it is the better the product. Sow from middle of April to May 1st; transplant and cultivate like cabbage. Endures considerable frost without injury. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 4 lbs. per acre.

509. **DWARF CURLED SCOTCH.** A finely curled, spreading, low-growing variety, the leaves of which when properly cooked, makes a very palatable dish. Very hardy, and grown extensively in the South for shipment. Leaves long, attractive, bright green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.
510. **TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.** Grows about two feet high, with an abundance of dark green leaves, which are very curly and wrinkled. So hardy as to be able to withstand winter in the Middle States without protection. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.25.
511. **SIBERIAN.** Vigorous variety of spreading habit. Leaves are large, comparatively plain in the center, but cut and frilled at the edges. Hardy; a favorite for greens and in many sections is grown for forage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Kohl Rabi—Turnip Rooted Cabbage

When young and tender, they are fine for table use; when matured, they keep splendidly and are excellent for feeding stock. For early use, sow in hotbed, transplant and cultivate like Early Cabbage. For winter use, plant the middle of June or first of July outdoors in rows 18 inches apart, transplanting or thinning out to 8 inches apart in the rows. One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill.

512. **EARLIEST WHITE VIENNA.** Greenish-white outside, with clear, white flesh. Smooth, short leaf; good for forcing; fine in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.
513. **EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.** Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Bulb bright purple, flesh white, desirable for forcing and early outdoor planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



Darling's Extra Early Hackensack.

537. Darling's Emerald Gem The best Orange Fleshed Melon.

Introduced twenty-eight years ago, this has long been acknowledged the most delicious in flavor—the standard by which all other melons must be judged. It is also one of the earliest to ripen, and while too soft to stand shipping any great distance to market, it is unequaled for home use or nearby markets. Vines of strong, vigorous growth and very prolific. If fruits are gathered as soon as they ripen, the vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The melons are of the same size as the Netted Gem, but slightly flattened at the stem and blossom ends. The skin is a rich, deep emerald green between the ribs. Flesh very thick, with thin rind and small seed cavity, crystalline in appearance, and of a rich salmon color. Price, page 28.

518. Honey Dew Melon

Honey Dew is the result of crossing the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe with a South African melon resembling a Casaba. In fact, the Honey Dew resembles the Casaba, but greatly surpasses it in quality. Found to be far superior to the ordinary melon for shipping, and will keep for many days after removal from the vine. There is every reason to believe that as soon as the productiveness, unsurpassed quality and shipping characteristics of Honey Dew become generally known it will become a standard variety.

The skin is a very delicate yellow; surface almost perfectly smooth, with incidental warts in scattered fashion. The rind is thin, but very firm, which make it a good shipper; the flesh is very thick, and in color, blends from a near white at the rind to the faintest of emerald-greens at the seed cavity, which is of medium capacity. The flesh is crisp and delicious, very sweet, juicy and possesses a honey flavor very pleasing to the palate.

The marketing of this delicious melon has created an extensive call for seed. Honey Dew has so far been grown only in Rocky Ford, Colorado, California, and Arizona; its general adaptability to other melon sections has yet to be determined. Our trials in Michigan last summer show that this melon will ripen good fruits in an average growing season when first started on sods in the hot bed to give it a longer time. It is about two weeks later than the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. Price on page 28.

Muskmelon

Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing, but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set. The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials or the vines will be injured. Should even the diluted material prove injurious to the vine, use road earth only, as frequent dusting with this alone will often prove effective, especially if a wind is blowing.

516. Darling's Extra Early Hackensack

A Reliable and Bountiful Yielder. Large, Handsome, Early, Green Flesh, Rich and Sugary. A large green-fleshed variety, round, slightly flattened from the stem to the blossom end, very deeply and broadly ribbed, with bold, strongly defined netting. The flesh is very thick, rich in flavor and beautiful in appearance. This New Early is a selection or improvement almost equal in size to the Hackensack, and at least ten days earlier. Several years' thorough trial has proven it to be the best as well as the earliest of all the large netted melons. The melons weigh from four to six pounds each. The skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. This type of melon (once almost entirely superseded by the oval-shaped sorts) is rapidly coming into favor again.

Price on page 28.

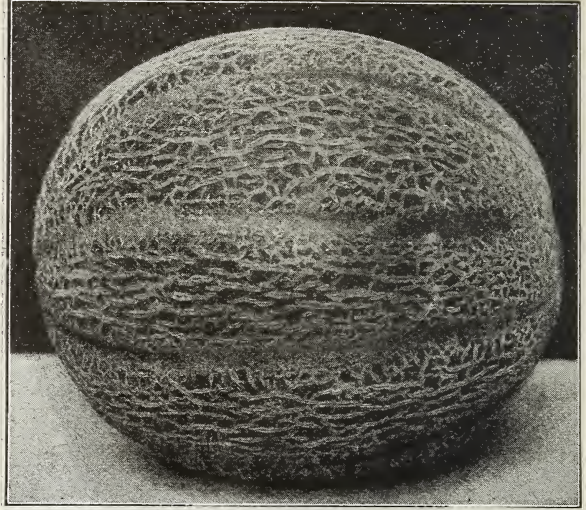


Honey Dew Melon

544. Burrell Gem Muskmelon

A Red-Fleshed Rocky Ford. Burrell Gem is a combination of two of the best muskmelons ever grown. While it has the shape and appearance of the Rocky Ford, it has the deep salmon-colored flesh of the Emerald Gem. While some claim that it is not quite as early as Rocky Ford and Emerald Gem, we have been able to discover very little difference.

This new melon is without question unsurpassed in quality, size, and shape, as a shipping variety. It has a thin, tough rind, the ribs of which are closely interlaced with gray netting. The average length is 6 inches by 4½ inches in diameter. They weigh about 2¼ pounds each. The reddish-orange flesh is very thick, fine-grained, and spicy, and of a flavor unexcelled by any other melon. So great has been the demand for this variety by commission houses who have handled them that growers are unable to keep them supplied. They always command a much higher price than other sorts and sell readily when other melons are a drug on the market. Our seed comes direct from the originator. Be sure to include with your order.



Burrell's Gem.

528 Darling's Rocky Ford Muskmelon

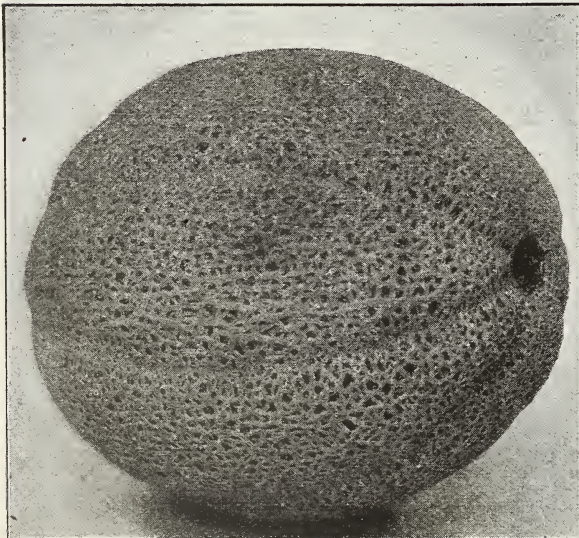
Our Extra Selected Strain. To the most of people the name Rocky Ford now means a delicious muskmelon, instead of a place in Colorado, from which it was named and where it has been very extensively grown and shipped for several years. Our Selected Strain is of such highly developed character as to be a rejuvenated Rocky Ford with its virtues greatly intensified. A pure Rocky Ford cantaloupe when ripe should have a silver-colored netting, which is lace-like in appearance. The skin should be green, turning to a peculiar gray color when the melon is fit for shipping. The flesh should be green in color, and so sweet and

luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind. The melon should have a small seed cavity, and the portion of the flesh immediately surrounding it be slightly tinged with yellow. The melon should weigh about one and a half pounds and be very solid and firm.

Muskmelon—Full List

Green-Fleshed Sorts

	By mail postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
516. Darling's Extra Early Hackensack. See full description, page 27		\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.25
518. HONEY DEW. See full description, page 27 .....		.10	.15	.40	1.25
519. JENNY LIND. The earliest green-fleshed sort. Small round, flattened. Quality delicious. Immense yielder. ....		.05	.10	.35	1.00
522. IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG. Hardy and productive. Fruits large, round, deeply ribbed, coarse netted. Flesh highly flavored .....		.05	.10	.35	1.00
525. BAY VIEW. Fruits very large, long, deeply ribbed. Good flavor. Productive. The best long fruited sort. ....		.05	.10	.35	1.00



Darling's Improved Rocky Ford.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
528. ROCKY FORD IMPROVED. See description above	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00

Orange-Fleshed Sorts

531. Darling's Unequaled Gem. Extra early. A prolific bearer of small, round, flattened fruits. Flesh tender, deep, highly flavored. strong, vines. Continuous bearer. ....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
534. Paul Rose, or Petoskey. Combines good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage. Color light golden-green. Flesh firm, fine grained, very sweet. Fine for home or market garden .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
537. Darling's Emerald Gem. See full description, page 27 ..	.05	.10	.35	1.00
540. Osage. Fruit medium to large oval, slightly ribbed, dark green, shallow netting. Flesh deep salmon color. very thick, good quality ..	.05	.10	.35	1.00
543. Hoodoo. Ideal shipping melon. Medium size. Round, heavily netted. Flesh very thick, orange colored, sweetest flavored. Vines vigorous, heavy bearing .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
544. Burrell's Gem. See full description above .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00

Mustard

Used as a condiment, and the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow early in spring, in drills about 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. In the South the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

545. White English. Mild and tender when young; seed light yellow in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.
546. Brown, or Black Mustard. More pungent in flavor than White. Seed black. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.
547. Southern Giant Curled. Highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall, and plants used early in spring. Seeds brown. Plants two feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.
548. New Chinese. A giant curled variety with leaves double the size of the ordinary. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Darling's Iced Honey.

562. Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo

It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or for local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle. Flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary, and splendid in every way. The melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter.

Watermelon—Full List

	By mail, postpaid			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	1 Lb.
549. Darling's Iced Honey. See full description	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.50
550. Fordhook Early. One of the largest of the extra earlies. Round. Medium green. Flesh bright red, deliciously sweet .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
552. Hungarian Honey. One of the sweetest. Small, round dark green. Very early. Fine for the home garden .....	.05	.10	.25	.80
553. Kolb's Gem. Weighs 25 to 50 lbs. Flesh red and delicious. One of the best shippers .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
556. Sweetheart. Large, nearly round. Skin bright mottled green. Flesh red, firm, crisp, and exceedingly sweet. Good keeper and shipper ..	.05	.10	.25	.75
557. Ice Cream, or Peerless. One of the best for market gardeners and shippers. Medium size, oval, bright green finely veined with darker shade. Flesh solid and sweet. Seed white ....	.05	.10	.25	.75
560. Cole's Early. See full description .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
562. Kleckley Sweets. See full description above ..	.05	.10	.25	.75
564. Tom Watson. Large and very productive. Flesh rich red, sweet, tender. Seeds white marked with brown. Good shipper ..	.05	.10	.25	.75

Citron

A small and hard-meated sort of melon grown for preserves. Never gets soft like a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

567. **Colorado Preserving.** A large-fruited strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Green seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Watermelon

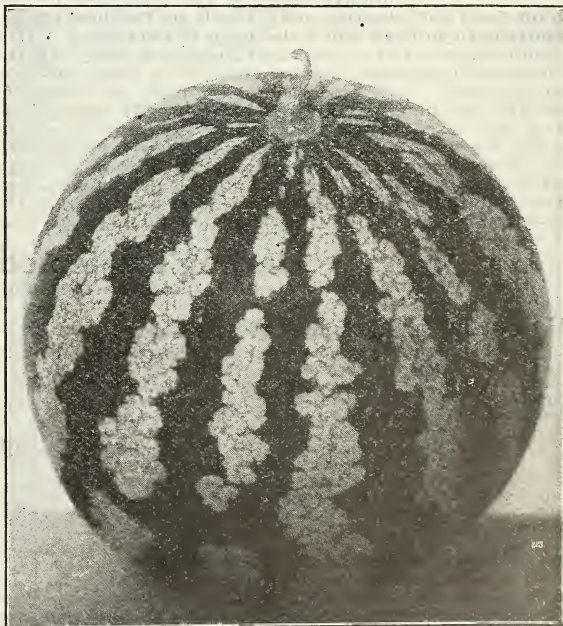
A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best situation to plant watermelons. The ground should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and very thoroughly. If extra large watermelons are desired for exhibition purposes, leave but one or two on a single vine. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, with a generous shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. If commercial fertilizer is used, it should contain a large percentage of ammonia and potash. Plant eight or ten seeds in each hill, and finally when danger from insects is past, thin out to three strong plants. Owing to the large size of watermelon seeds, the ounce size packets are about right for small gardens. One ounce of seed will plant 20 or 30 hills four or five pounds will plant an acre.

549. Darling's Iced Honey Iced Honey will ripen farther north than any, and is just as valuable south. Iced Honey is the finest watermelon for the family garden. People in our Northern States

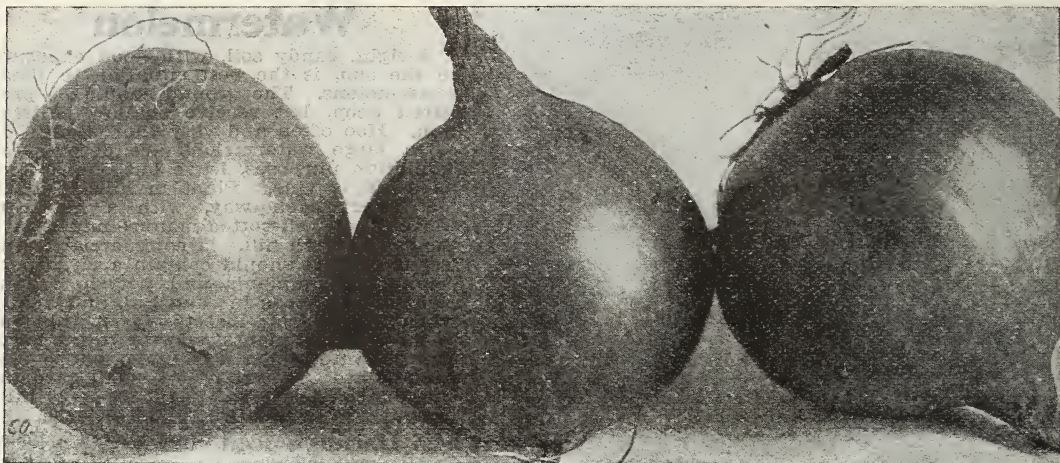
can now enjoy, from beginning to close of the season, most delicious watermelons, for Iced Honey is not only the earliest variety in cultivation, but it continues to bear throughout the season. **Darling's Iced Honey** answers the following description: Very nearly round, very large for an extra early melon, averaging 15 lbs. Very dark green, mottled with lighter shade. Unsurpassingly luscious, having a very rich, honey-sweet flavor. Flesh is very dark red, absolutely stringless, good to the rind, no waste. Seeds light brown. In fact, **Darling's Iced Honey** is a melon that should be found in every garden.

560. Cole's Early When we offer Cole's Early watermelon we are by no means offering a new variety, but one of the oldest introductions, one that has been out long enough to become endeared to the hearts of thousands of growers all over the country.

As its name indicates, Cole's is an early melon. It is early and particularly suited to the Northern garden. The beautiful bright red flesh is crisp and of delicate texture—granulated, cool, and sparkling. In flavor, it is lusciously sweet and refreshing. The melons are not large, seldom over 12 inches in length by 9 inches in diameter, but what they lack in size is made up in number and solidity. Heart large, little or no cavity, very few seeds—solid flesh, quality of which is sustained clear to rind. Grown successfully over a larger latitude than others, will mature large crops in Northern States when season is favorable.



Citron.



Darling's Southport Globe Onion.

Darling's Hardy Northern Onion Seed

Grown by Experts from Healthy, Selected Tubers, Under the Best Conditions.

Our Onion Seed has advertised itself. It has proved that all we have been claiming for it is true. It is of such superior quality that when it once is used in a neighborhood it not only sticks but it spreads.

We have thousands of unasked-for letters from growers all over the country who say that we furnish better onion seed than anyone else. They say that it is more certain to grow, less liable to disease, more true to name and more productive than any they have ever bought any other place. These letters are all the more appreciated by us because they are not asked for by us. They go to prove that our efforts to furnish the best seeds possible to produce are not entirely unappreciated.

Our Onion Seed is grown for us under the most thorough and critical inspection, and we confidently claim that it is the choicest that is possible to produce. Cheap onion seed grown from badly shaped or poorly ripened bulbs will produce after its kind. A few dollars saved in the purchase of Onion Seed for planting may result in the loss of hundreds of dollars when the crop is harvested.

Onions must have clean and very rich soil. It is useless to attempt to grow them on a poor, unsuitable one. A liberal use of manure is more essential to this than any other crop. It should be of the best quality, well fermented, and thoroughly worked over during the previous summer. If it is too rank, it is liable to make soft onions with many scullions. Any of the high-grade commercial fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and fine-ground bone will often benefit soils that are

already very rich. Get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is cold and unpleasant. A week too late makes the difference between a good and bad harvest. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart, nor more than half an inch deep. Keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop. In cultivating to destroy weeds and keep ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. With proper manuring onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and will become cleaner and better every year. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, or five pounds per acre.

It has been found difficult to grow onions from seed in the South, while from sets good crops are grown, and quite early. These sets are little onions, grown the previous year, and taken up when as large as peas. Set out in the spring, they soon form large onions. There are two kinds of onions that are not grown from seeds—the Potato and Top onions. The Potato grows in clusters, underground; bulbs are planted in the spring and produce large onions; the large onions are planted the next spring and produce clusters. The Top Onion produces small clusters at the top of the stem; the small onions are planted the following spring, and the result is full-grown onions; and these large ones, with one year's growth produce the clusters on top for seed.

Darling's Selected Globe Onion

The Height of Onion Perfection. Our Strain of Southport Globe Onion Has Never Been Excelled and Very Seldom Equaled.

585. Darling's Southport White Globe

The most beautiful onion grown. Symmetrical globe shape with smooth satin white skin. A perfect silver ball. Grows to a large size, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches in circumference. Solid and heavy. Flesh purest white, close and fine grained, mild and of an exceedingly delicate flavor. A very heavy cropper, yielding under good culture up to 900 bushels to the acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs which ripen so uniformly and cure so thoroughly that the onions keep nearly as well as the yellow and red varieties. A valuable onion for either the home or market garden.

Price on page 31.

588. Darling's Southport Red Globe

A handsome onion of immense size, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference, solid, heavy, and of perfect globe shape; the skin is of a glossy deep purplish red color; flesh close grained, sparkling white, cooking tender and mild. It is hardy, a splendid keeper, and a big

yielder, averaging under good culture from 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is absolutely unsurpassed, being grown by experts from bulbs critically selected for largest size, solidity, brilliant rich color and typical globe shape, with small necks, thus insuring thorough and regular ripening and curing.

Price on page 31.

591. Darling's Southport Yellow Globe

This is one of the most popular and satisfactory varieties raised, for family use or for market. It is an enormous yielder, hardy and reliable, making, under good conditions, often up to 1,000 bushels per acre. The onions are models of perfection, growing uniformly deep and globular in shape, veritable globes of gold, and are extra large, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference; the color of the skin is an attractive light golden yellow; the flesh snow white, firm, mild, and juicy. The small necks of this superior strain enable the onions to ripen down evenly, insuring unsurpassed keeping qualities.

Price on page 31.

594. Darling's Yellow Globe Danvers

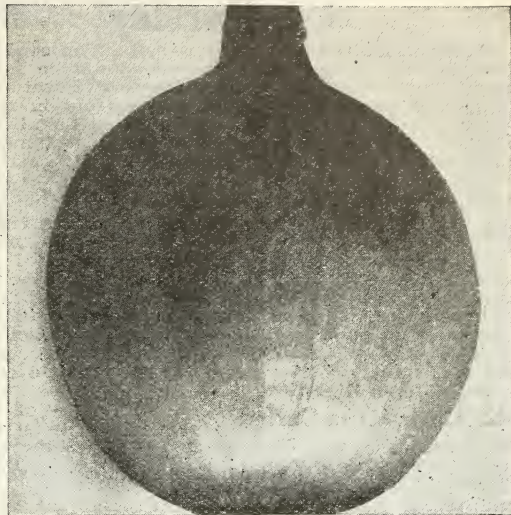
A standard variety everywhere. Shape round, uniform, not "neaky," attractive color, mild flavor, fine quality; early but sure keeper; heavy cropper; good seller; more extensively grown than any other onion. A fine productive variety of medium size; skin coppery-yellow; flesh creamy-white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The bulbs are rather flat with small necks, and ripen down very evenly. It is of medium size, very solid and heavy, of excellent quality, and produces an enormous weight per acre. It forms a bulb very early in the season, so that it may be used almost all summer, and ripens up crisp and solid in fall. The tops die off entirely, leaving perfectly shaped bulbs without neck, which possess marvelous keeping quality.

597. Darling's Michigan Yellow Globe

Finest shape, best color, and yields largest crop of any yellow onion. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; the largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured.

Complete Onion List

	By mail postpaid			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
585. Darling's White Globe. See full description, page 30	..05	\$0.25	\$0.80	\$2.50
588. Darling's Red Globe. See full description, page 30	..05	.25	.75	2.25
591. Darling's Yellow Globe. See full description, page 30	..05	.25	.75	2.00
594. Darling's Yellow Globe Danvers. Full description above	..05	.25	.75	2.00
597. Darling's Michigan Yellow Globe. Description above	..05	.25	.75	2.00
599. Yellow Danvers. Early main crop sort of medium size. Skin light yellow, flesh creamy white. Flavor excellent. Shape, flat but thick	..05	.25	.75	2.00
600. Mammoth Prizetaker. As tender and sweet as the Bermudas. Very large; perfect globe shape. The handsomest onion	..05	.25	.75	2.25
603. Mammoth Silver King. Bulbs flattened but quite thick through. Very large; single bulbs weighing from 2 to 3 lbs. Beautiful silvery white. Mild and pleasant flavor	..05	.30	1.00	3.00
606. White Portugal. Attains good size. Flat but very symmetrical. Beautiful silvery white skin and flesh. Very early; mild; a good keeper.	..05	.25	.75	2.25
607. Early Neapolitan Marzajola. An early and productive flat, white-skinned variety, desirable for early use and used for pickling. If seed is sown as soon as the ground can be worked, it				

**Darling's Yellow Globe Danvers.**

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
will mature a crop early in the season. In the South the seed can be sown in autumn and large onions produced in March. This variety is known also as Early May.	..05	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.00
609. Extra Early Red Flat. An early, quick maturing variety. Fine for the North where seasons are short. Color deep, rich red. Flavor good. Good for winter.	..05	.25	.75	2.25
612. Extra Large Red Wethersfield. Universally popular. Very large, flat, deep through. Skin purplish-red. Flesh white, slightly tinged with pink. The most popular sort in the North for winter and shipping	..05	.25	.75	2.00
615. Australian Brown. An extra early, long-keeping, medium-sized, globe-shaped sort. Skin clear brown. Good keeper and shipper	..05	.25	.60	1.75
618. Mixed Onion Seed. All kinds mixed. Fine for garden and home use. Onions for all purposes and seasons	..05	.25	.60	1.75

Onion Sets and Bulbs

It is cheaper to raise onions directly from the seed. Many persons with small gardens, however, still prefer to use sets. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch Onions to pull early in the spring, and for the earliest ripening bulbs. Prices by the bushel are subject to fluctuations of the market. The price per single pound will hold good throughout the season, or as long as our stock lasts. A quart of onion sets weighs one pound.

621. **WHITE ONION SETS.** Grown from our choicest strain of the Philadelphia White Silver Skin seed. Price: 1 lb., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: 1 lb., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$8.25; 100 lbs., \$16.00.
624. **RED ONION SETS.** Grown from large Red Wethersfield seed, the best for sets. Price: 1 lb., 30 cts.; by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: 1 lb., 20 cts.; 50 lbs., \$7.25; 100 lbs., \$14.00.
627. **YELLOW ONION SETS.** Grown from the choicest Yellow Globe Danvers seed. Price: 1 lb., 30 cts.,

by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: 1 lb., 20 cts.; 50 lbs., \$7.25; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

630. **POTATO ONION.** Valuable for bunching or an early crop. The smallest sets make fine bulbs of good size, while the larger ones produce a cluster of small to medium size bulbs. Light brown skin; mild, white flesh. It is earliest, most vigorous in growth, and easiest to cultivate of all onions from sets. For the family garden, whether pulled green or as dry bulbs, they are most excellent. Price: 1 lb., 35 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: 1 lb., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$8.25; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Okra, or Gumbo

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed. Directions for use can be found in any good cook book. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. The pods should be picked and dried while young and green.

631. **WHITE VELVET.** The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows three feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

632. **PERKIN'S LONG POD, Perfected Strain.** This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup

canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is very prolific. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. The "Perfected" strain we offer is superior to the ordinary strain of this variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Parsley

Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to one foot in the row. When plants are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown, they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Green Curled variety makes beautiful plants.

633. Darling's Dark Green Curled A distinct and handsome variety of quick, robust growth, forming compact, ornamental plants, densely furnished with strong-stemmed, graceful leaves, finely cut, most beautifully curled, and of that brilliant emerald green color so highly attractive when used for garnishing. The flavor of the leaves is also unusually rich and aromatic, rendering this variety of special value where used for flavoring in sauces, dressing, etc., either when fresh or dried. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

642. Dark Moss Curled The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive. On account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

636. Plain, or Single Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. It is very dark green, is hardy and of excellent flavor, and for these merits is often preferred. It is used more for flavoring, while the curled sorts are used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

639. Double Curled The standard sort for outdoor culture, also highly prized by market gardeners for the greenhouse. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Darling's Dark Green Curled Parsley.

Darling's Superior Parsnip

No place in the world produces such parsnips as does Northern Michigan. They grow large, strong, perfect, and healthy. Great big, smooth, white fellows that look clean enough and good enough to be eaten without cooking. Such perfect roots cannot help but produce seed of the highest quality, and they certainly know it.

CULTURE. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly, and does best in a cool, moist soil; therefore it should be sown as early as possible, in drills from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep. The soil should be deep, mellow, and moderately rich. When well up, thin the plants to three or four inches apart. The roots may remain in the ground for spring use in the North. If needed for winter, they may be dug and covered like potatoes. A light covering will answer. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds for an acre.

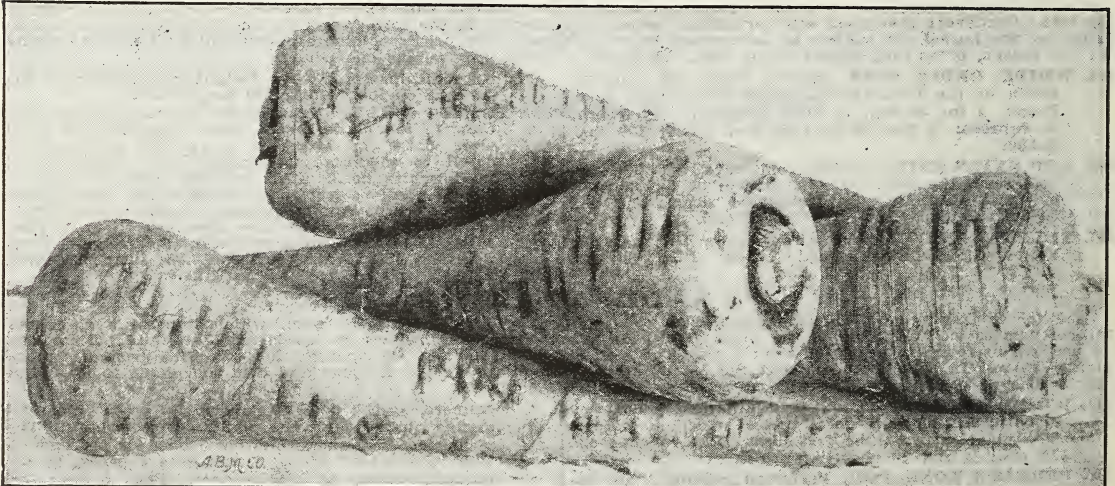
645. Darling's Improved Hollow Crown

This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white, of fine texture,

free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored, cooking tender and sweet and rich, rendering it one of the finest table vegetables for winter use. The roots may remain in the ground all winter, being hardy, or some may be dug late in the fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they can be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves their quality. This parsnip is the heaviest cropper of all, and we recommend it for both garden and field culture. For winter use, lay the roots horizontally in small boxes packed with ordinary garden soil, and store them in some convenient place outdoors away from snow or rain. Bring in a box as needed, thawing them out slowly in a moderate temperature. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

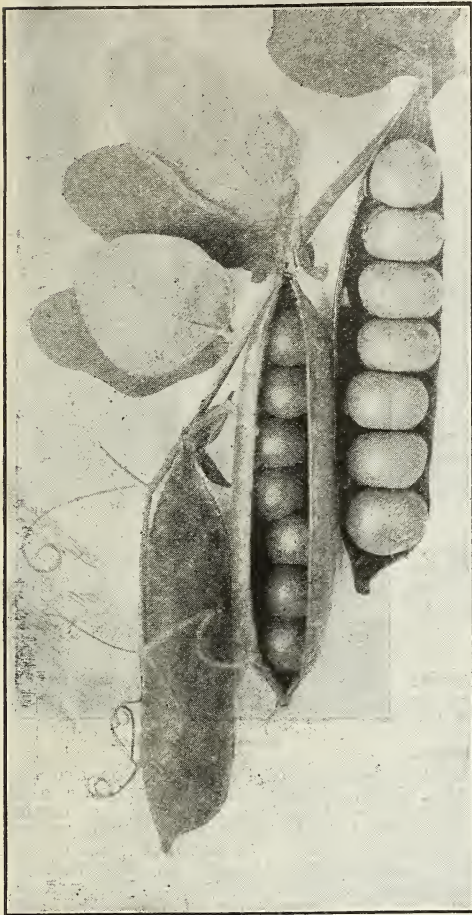
648. Long Smooth White Long, white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

651. Guernsey The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger across and dig easier. Roots are very smooth, white, fine grained and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



Darling's Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Darling's Hardy Northern Garden Peas



Gregory's Surprise.

All Grown Right Here in Northern Michigan and Possessing Hardiness, Vitality, Earliness, and Productiveness Found Only in Northern Grown Seeds.

While peas to be picked green, for cooking, may be quite successfully grown on almost any kind of soil and in almost any kind of climate, peas for seed purposes are an entirely different proposition. For the best development of the pea, to bring that strong, healthy growth of vine and quantities of large, well-filled pods, so much desired, a rather heavy soil and a cool, moist climate is desirable. The garden pea is very partial to cool, moist weather, especially nights, and resents hot, dry weather. The insects that damage the pea so greatly in the South, also require warm nights in which to do their work, for they work in the night time, and can do nothing when it is cool and damp. This explains why nearly all seedsmen procure their seed peas from the North. They are obliged to do so in order to procure perfect seed of strong vitality.

We grow all our own peas, right here in the North, giving them the most careful attention, so as to keep them pure and true to name. We do not hesitate to guarantee that pea seed bought of us will be as pure and of as strong vitality as any that can be purchased, and more so than the most of others.

CULTURE. For early garden use we would advise a light, rich warm soil, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is best. The shorter the vine, the richer the soil should be. American Wonder and Little Gem require a very rich soil, but the Champion of England and other long-vined peas will make less vine and yield better if sown on land that is not too rich. To obtain best results, land for peas should be prepared the fall before planting. For early use, select some extra early variety and sow them in trenches about an inch deep in light, quick soil. The general crop may be sown later, but we advise selecting sorts that follow each other in time of maturing and sowing them moderately early. These should be sown in trenches from four to six inches in depth and covered with about two inches of earth. As the plants grow, the earth should be filled in level with the surface. This will secure larger pods and more of them, and deep rooting. If the earth is filled in at the time of sowing, or the water is allowed to stand in the trenches, the seed will not germinate or grow well. The crop should be gathered as quickly as it is fit to use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in taste, and sweeter than the smooth sorts. The wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter. A quart of dried peas weighs a little less than two pounds.

Those varieties marked with a (*) are wrinkled, and should be sown thicker than the round peas, and not until the ground is warm. They are the finest-flavored peas.

Those marked (†) are large-podded sorts.

NOTICE. Wherever the number of days from planting to first picking for table use is given, the time is taken from our trial ground records. Weather conditions, variations in soil and cultivation, as well as difference in latitude, will make either a longer or a shorter period of growth.

672. *†Sutton's Excelsior The Ideal Home Garden Pea. Sutton's Excelsior is one of the first of the early, dwarf, large-podded peas; as early as Nott's Excelsior, but very much more productive and producing much larger pods. In height, it is about 20 inches. It makes a very strong growth, very seldom attacked by insects, and bears enormously. The pods are quite large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, very broad and square at the end. Pods and vine are about the same color as the Telephone. It is very hardy; seed may be safely sown as early as any of the hard, smooth-seeded kinds. An ideal pea for the family garden, for the reasons that the vines do not need staking; it is easily grown, hardy, yields heavily, and has unsurpassed table qualities.

Price: See page 35.

681. *†Thomas Laxton First-early, large-podded pea. This fine pea was raised by crossing Early Gradus (Prosperity) with a very fine seedling of "Earliest of All" type. It is a white seeded, wrinkled marrow, with a good constitution. In earliness it is within a day or two of "Earliest of All," but the pods contain on an average nine to eleven large peas of the richest flavor. In height it is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. As a first early we consider this the finest early pea ever introduced and likely to supersede that fine early pea, "Gradus," for it is harder in composition and darker in color. We are certain that this pea needs only to be known to become one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden. Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: See page 35.

654. *Gregory's Surprise (Eclipse)

The Earliest Wrinkled Pea. It is as early as the smooth varieties, yields better, and is far superior in quality. It ranks with the earliest of the large-podded, wrinkled varieties in quality, is earlier and yields better. Pods are much smaller than Gradus, but they are much more numerous and are always filled to the end. The vines grow about two feet high, but need no staking. Ready to pick 45 days from planting.

Price: See page 35.

Charlevoix, Mich.

Enclosed find an order for seeds. We are well pleased with all the seeds we bought from you. The Chalk's Early Jewel and Earliana Tomatoes were just fine. The plants were loaded and the tomatoes were so well shaped and nice flavored, and we had ripe tomatoes before our neighbors. The packets were so large I have enough seed for this season.

I planted some of your Bountiful peas. After canning 60 quarts and having all we wanted to eat I had about a bushel ripe peas. I call that fine for what I planted, and they were fine in quality as well as quantity. With best wishes for your success.

EVA CORK.

Manchester, Conn.

In sending this little order for seeds for the fourth season I want to express my appreciation of Darling's Seeds. Have always found the packages of excellent size and the germination of the seeds most excellent.

E. H. CROSBY.

A Prolific and Desirable Dwarf Pea

688. *Darling's Gem An improved strain of the Old Little Gem. A very desirable, early, green, wrinkled variety. Of dwarf growth, about 18 inches high, and but a day or two later than American Wonder. Very productive, pods large, wrinkled, green peas of delicious flavor. A great favorite with market gardeners on account of its earliness and productiveness. Ready to pick 51 days from date of planting.

Price: See page 35.

720. *†Telephone This is now the leading pea with the market gardener for it is in all particulars a market garden variety. It is a great cropper, continues long in bearing, and fills the basket quickly. The vines grow about four feet in height, and are very vigorous and strong, and have large, coarse, light-colored leaves. Each vine bears from seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about 64 days. These immense pods are straight and of fine appearance, and contain from eight to twelve large wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. There is much inferior seed offered of this variety on account of its superior merit, but those purchasing our seed will get nothing but the best and most prolific strain.

Price: See page 35.

726. *Champion of England This splendid variety has long been considered the standard for main crop and summer use. It is very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best-flavored peas. Many think that there is no pea as sweet as this, and we are inclined to agree with them. The vines grow about five feet high, are very vigorous, and produce a great abundance of large, well-filled pods. Peas are large, green, wrinkled. Does well on light soil, when dwarf varieties will not yield at all. Our strain of this variety is far ahead of the usual sort. Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Price: See page 35.

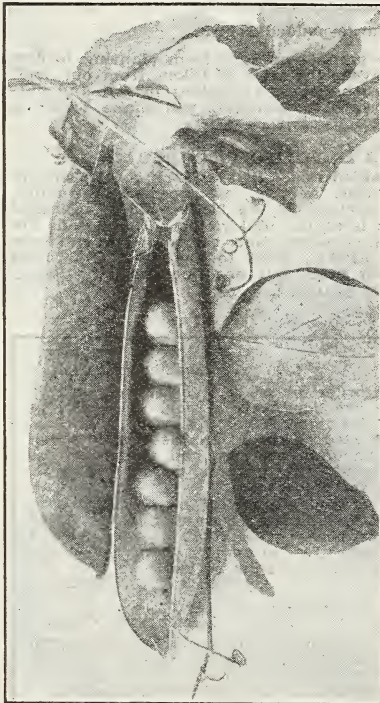
735. *†Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy Medium season; dwarf vines; a good bearer, carrying pods equal in size, shape, and fullness to those of the Tall Telephone, with peas equally well flavored.

A very large-podded main crop pea, similar to Improved Strata-gem, but a little lighter in color of vine and pod. The striking features of the Daisy Pea are its large pods and the way they are heaped up in ridges on the short, strong vines. The pods are nearly double the size of the American Wonder or Little Gem, and are always well filled with large peas of the most excellent quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high, and being strong and thrifty, require no support, making it an ideal variety for use where brush or stakes are not available. This pea is desirable on account of the fine appearance of the pods, and always finds a ready sale. Market gardeners, even when the season is not the most favorable, can depend on it for a splendid yield of handsome pods filled with large peas of the finest quality. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: See page 35.



Sutton's Excelsior.



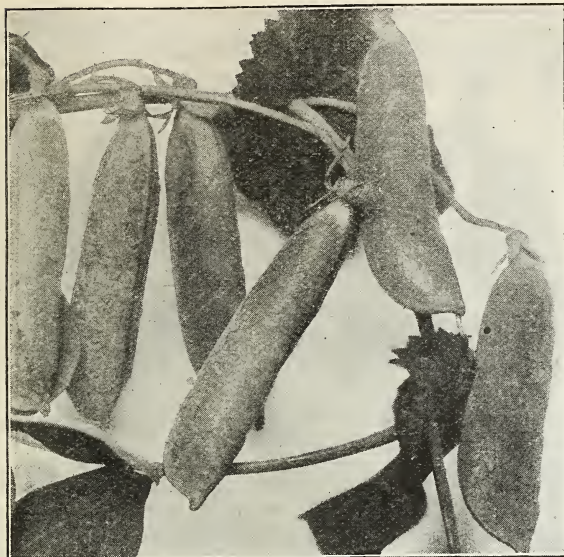
Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy.

Elkhart, Ind.
As you always like to know how your seeds turn out I will drop you a few lines to let you know that the onion seed was fine, also the carrots, muskmelon, and cabbage. I am sending you another order herewith.
DAVID ZIMMERLE.

West Austintown, Ohio.
Inclosed find draft for \$19.32 for seeds and potatoes. I have always had the very best success with your seeds.
R. L. SANDERSON.

Detroit, Minn.
Enclosed please find order for seeds. I wish at this time to tell you that your seeds seem especially adapted to this soil. Had a lovely garden last year in spite of drawbacks, also took first prize for collection of vegetables, canned from war gardens at the Becker County Fair which was mostly from those grown from seed ordered from you. Please send another order blank, as I wish to order Asparagus Roots from you later on.
MRS. J. B. JOHNSON.

Edmonton, Can.
I drop a line to let you know I got the seeds and bulbs all right and am more than pleased with the promptness and the perfect condition in which I received them. I can assure you at any time I can advertise Lou S. Darling Seed Co. I shall be only too pleased to do so, and I might say at this time, that when I want more seeds you shall have my order. Thanking you for the satisfactory order I received from you, I remain,
W. WRIGHT.



Thomas Laxton.

Edible-Podded Pea

738. Darling's Mammoth Melting Sugar

The Perfect Sugar Pea. This splendid sugar pea fully maintains its reputation as a choice table variety. The peas are not shelled, but the pod is eaten like a snap bean. The pods are stringless, and in flavor, brittleness, and succulence are unexcelled. The vines are very tall, reaching a height of 5 or 6 feet, requiring support. The full grown pods are 6 to 7 inches long, and 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The vines have great bearing capacity on account of their height. The pods are sometimes sliced for cooking because of their size, and may be served with butter or white sauce. They can be made ready for the table in ten or fifteen minutes, and are good even when quite cold. They are also very excellent for pickles. The sweetness and tenderness of this edible podded pea insures it a permanent place in the garden. It should be tried where bush beans and snap shorts are relished. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Peas—Full List

	By mail, postpaid				By mail, postpaid		
	Pkt.	lb.	2 lbs.		Pkt.	lb.	2 lbs.
654. Gregory's Surprise. See full description, page 33	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$0.90	717. *†Duke of Albany. 64 days. Height, 5 feet. Pods large, dark green, well filled. Green peas large, dark green, very sweet. Heavy bearer.	\$0.10	\$0.55	\$1.00
657. Darling's Alaska. ....	.10	.40	.75	720. *†Telephone. Full description, page 34 .....	.10	.55	1.00
663. *Nott's Excelsior. Ready for table in 49 days. Height, 15 inches. Very prolific and of fine quality.		crop failed.		723. *†Alderman. 64 days. Height, 5 feet. Very vigorous and prolific. Immense dark green pods, filled full of large peas of unexcelled quality .....	.10	.55	1.00
669. *†Gradus, or Prosperity. 49 days Height, 3 feet. Large, light colored pods. Quality the best ....	.10	.55	1.00	726. *Champion of England. Full description, page 34. Crop failed.			
672. *†Sutton's Excelsior. See full description, page 33 .....	.10	.55	1.00	732. *McLean's Advancer. 67 days. Height, 3 feet; very strong and productive. Pods rather small but well filled with peas of good quality. A fine canner's pea .....	.10	.55	1.00
675. *Ameer. 49 days. Height, 3 feet. Hardy, dark green foliage. Pods rather large, dark green, well filled. Dried peas, dark green, inclined to be smooth. Fine quality .....	.10	.50	.90	735. *†Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy. See full description, page 34 .....	.10	.55	1.00
678. *American Wonder. 49 days. Height, 12 inches. Pods, short, dark green, well filled. A fine dwarf of good quality. Crop failed.				738. *Darling's Mammoth Melting Sugar. See full description above .....	.10	.55	1.00
681. *†Thomas Laxton. Full description, page 33 .....	.10	.55	1.00	741. Large White Marrowfat. 70 days. Height, 6 feet. Very strong growing. Dried peas very large, smooth, white. Enormous yielder. Grown mostly as a field crop .....	.10	.50	.80
688. *Darling's Gem. Full description page 34. Crop failed.				744. Large Black Eye Marrowfat. 70 days. Height, 5½ feet. Strong growing hardy sort grown mostly for stock feeding. A very heavy producer. Dried peas smooth, light brown, black eye .....	.10	.50	.80
699. *Admiral. 62 days. Height, 4 ft. Pods, 3 inches, packed full. Dried peas of yellowish color, much wrinkled. The best canner's pea.	.10	.45	.80				
702. *Bliss' Abundance. 64 days. Height, 30 inches. Very vigorous and productive. Pods, rather long, dark green, well filled. Quality good..	.10	.55	1.00	PRICES FOR LARGER QUANTITIES ON PAGE 49.			
708. *†Darling's Defiance. 63 days. Height, 20 inches. Pods large, dark green and well filled. Green peas finely flavored. Big yielder and fine quality .....	.10	.55	1.00	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: right;">Barrie, Ont., Can.</p> <p>Please find enclosed my order for seeds, which I am sending for. I only wish it was thrice the size, but it is all I will have time to look after. I bought some seeds and bulbs of you two years ago and had excellent results with same.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E. BEBB.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Irvington, N. J.</p> <p>Just a few lines to let you know that your seeds were very good, and I hope you will send me just as good this year. Our people were all pleased with their plants as they were all good healthy looking plants, and every one matured. Hoping we have the same good luck this year, and kindly send my order as soon as you can, and oblige.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">HENRY WAHLERS.</p> </div>			
711. †Long Island Mammoth. 64 days. Height, 4½ feet. Pods, rather large, dark green, well filled with large peas of splendid quality. When dried, peas are nearly smooth .....	.10	.55	1.00				
714. *Hosford's Market Garden. 64 days. Height, 2 feet. The most prolific garden pea we know of. Quality good. Fine for home or market.	.10	.55	1.00				

Pepper

The culture of peppers is the same as for egg-plant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the produce, and also improve the quality of the fruit.

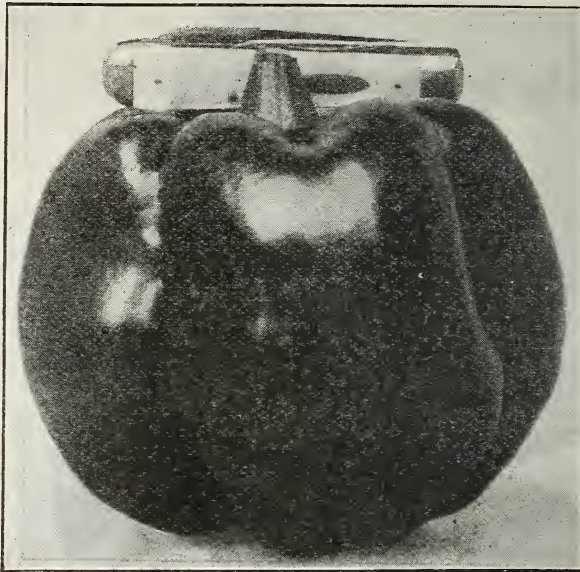
747. Chinese Giant The Finest, Largest, and Handsomest Pepper of Them All. An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about 2 feet high, and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is very thick, tender, mild, and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe, the peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

750. New Pimento Pepper This new pepper is very popular in the East. The handsome fruit is thick-fleshed and firm. A heavy cropper. Its superior and valuable qualities will be much sought and extensively grown by canners for pimentos, pickles, and pulp. Its productiveness makes it a desirable sort for market gardeners as it yields heavy crops until cut off by frost. Its smooth, thick flesh and uniform shape make it an excellent shipper. Should be planted in every garden where a delicious sweet-flavored pepper is wanted both for salad and for stuffing. An attractive market sort. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

753. Long Red Cayenne A well-known variety having a slender, twisted, and pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

756. Large Bell, or Bull Nose An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer, and is much grown for both home and market. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

758. Ruby King The most popular large-fruited pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.



Large Bell or Bull Nose Pepper.

Pumpkin

Like all other vegetable vines the pumpkin grows to its greatest perfection here in the North. Vines of all kinds flourish on our pure air and new land. The pumpkin, in particular, seems to be benefited by them. We have seen the most perfect specimens and the largest yields here in the North that we have seen any place. Our vines grow more healthy and thrifty, bear more abundantly and produce more perfect fruit, than do those grown from Southern seed. What our pumpkin seed does for us it will do for those who buy their seed from us. Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same.

762. Small Sugar Also called the Sweet Pumpkin. This is the pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pie is made. It is small, being about 10 inches in diameter, but of best character. It has a deep orange yellow skin and fine-grained flesh; handsome, and an excellent keeper. It is prolific and in every way desirable. It cannot be excelled as a table pumpkin. The average weight is about 5 pounds. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of convenient size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

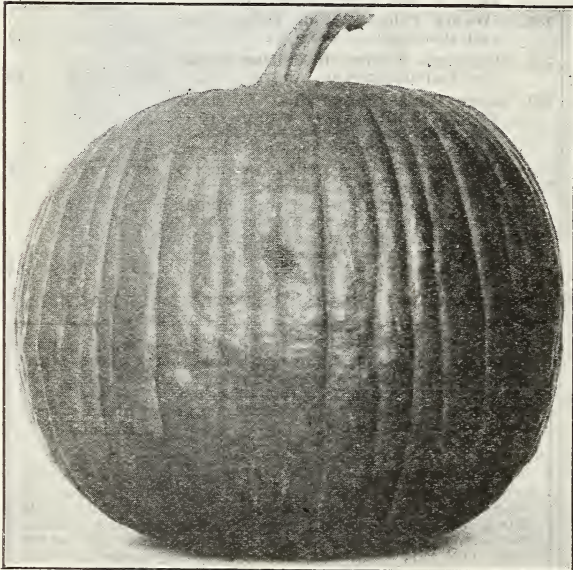
765. Quaker Pie Very prolific, slightly oval in form. Rich creamy buff color. Flesh fine grained and rich. An excellent keeper. One of the finest varieties for pies. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

768. Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field

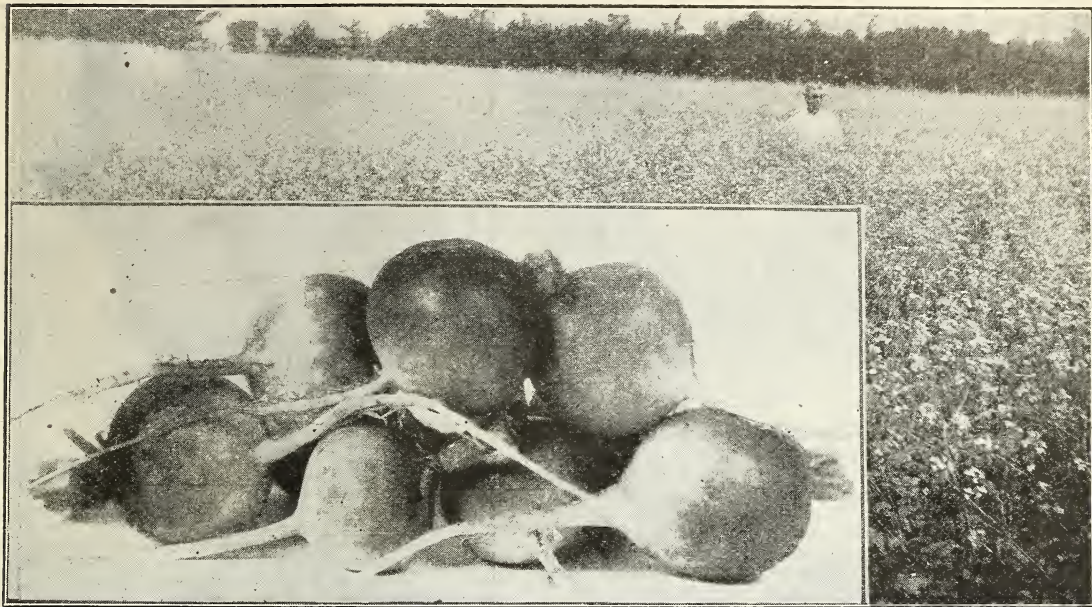
Very popular in the South. Fruit flattened, diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to creamy yellow when mature; flesh yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

771. 'Darling's Selected Connecticut Field

An immensely productive, large, orange-colored field pumpkin usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. There is no variety that will do as well among corn. Plant them on your richest land and you will be amply repaid. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin.



Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip Radish.

We Grow All Our Own Radish Seed.

Field of Radish Seed in Bloom.

Darling's Northern Michigan Grown Radish

Radish is another one of our specialties. We grow all our own seed right here in Northern Michigan as well as many tons for other seedsmen. It is not generally known that our soil and climate are particularly suited to the production of radish seed of the very best quality. A few of our seedsmen have known this for years and have been growing their seed here in the North. These same seedsmen, and in fact, all seedsmen, used to think that we must go to France to get the best radish seed. Those who have had experience and know, now claim that seed grown in Northern Michigan is fully equal, if not better, in all respects, than the best French grown seed.

Our radish has several great advantages over seed grown in the old growing sections, among them being the fact that our land is new, never has had much radish grown on it, and is entirely free from wild radish. The seed we offer is not only free from this but also is free from all other mixtures. It also has that rugged strength, vitality, and quick, perfect growing quality always found in Northern Grown seeds. Our radish seed is just suited to those particular planters, who want nothing but the very best, and know when they receive it.

For the home garden, sow on rich, sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing, sow in hotbeds having very rich sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from 60 to 150 seeds to the square foot, and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is good, the whole crop can be marketed in 21 to 40 days after planting. In open ground culture, sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin, if necessary to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure, and not sow on ground where radishes, turnips, or cabbages were grown the year previous.

777. Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip Radish

Unequaled for the Home or Market Garden. This is a new early turnip-shaped radish, double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type, and equally suitable for forcing or early planting out-of-doors. It is a rapid-growing sort, developing roots of a beautiful deep crimson color, which vary in shape from round to almost oval, and often measure from six to seven inches in circumference. The flesh is the purest white, mild in flavor, firm and crisp, and entirely free from the hollow or pithy center. Good for market gardeners, for forcing or open ground culture.

It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid, and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup, and you will have a good idea of it. Another amazing feature about this radish is the length of time it remains in condition for use. It is a fact that it never seems to get tough and "pithy" like all other radishes, but it is crisp and tender from the time it is large enough to use until long after it attains full growth. Price on page 40.

778. Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

One of the best early radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, forcing and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small tops are not the chief considerations. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. The scarlet is unusually deep and affords a distinct contrast with the large, clear white tip.

Price on page 40.

783. Early Scarlet Globe Radish The most popular variety for hotbeds and forcing, as it is the earliest of all. It forms a small top and will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. The roots of this variety are slightly olive-shaped, a rich bright scarlet color; flesh white and tender, fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. We specially recommend this to the gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish.

Price on page 40.

786. French Breakfast A quick-growing, small, olive-shaped radish about one and one-half inches long by five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch in diameter when fully grown. The color is a beautiful deep rose-scarlet except a little clear white about the tip. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors for the home garden. Its small tops and earliness make it also desirable for growing under glass.

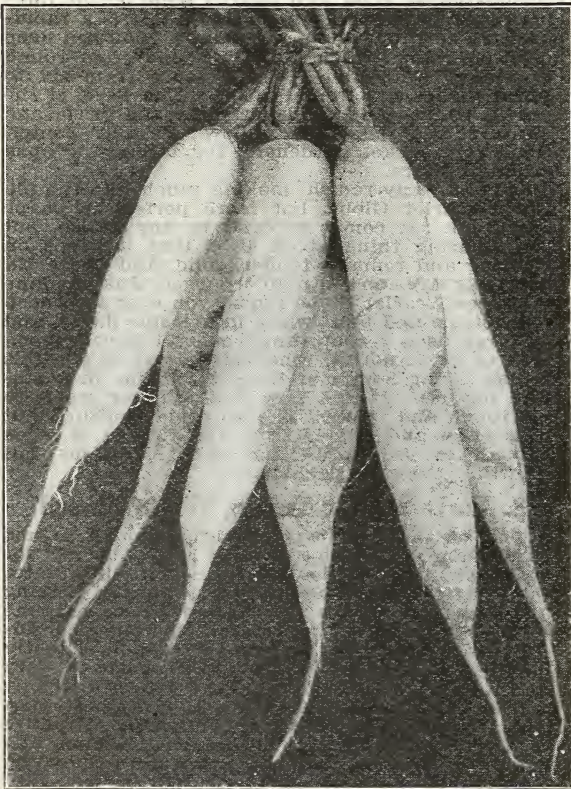
Price on page 40.

789. Early Crimson Giant Turnip Radish

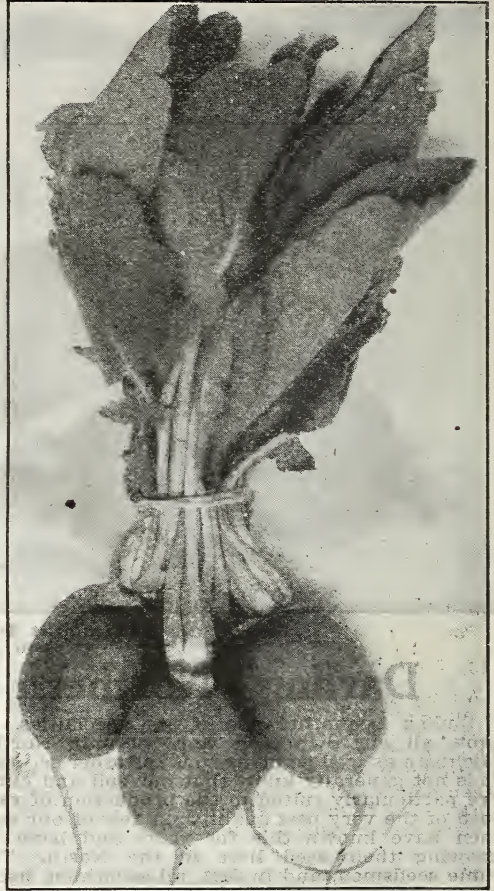
Double the size of the early turnip-shaped type. This variety develops to five and often six inches in circumference, weighing up to one ounce per bulb, or about four times that of similar sorts; but notwithstanding its immense size, does not become hollow or pithy, the flesh remaining sparkling white, solid, crisp, and juicy, and of the mildest flavor. The shape of the roots varies between round and almost oval, but the bright, deep crimson color of the skin remains quite constant. Excellent both for forcing and open ground culture.

Price on page 40.

801. Improved Chartier One of the best long radishes for planting outdoors for early summer use in the home garden, and used also for the market. The tops are of medium size. The roots are in good condition for the table when half an inch thick and continue hard and crisp



New Icicle Radish.



Early Scarlet Globe.

until they reach a diameter of about one and one-fourth inches, thus affording good roots for a long time. The roots are rather long, averaging seven to eight inches when mature, bright scarlet-rose in color, shading into white at the tip.

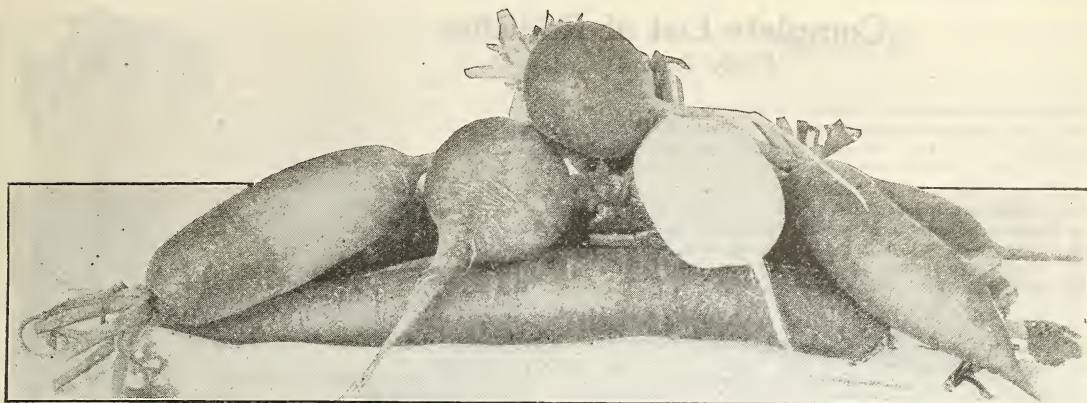
Price on page 40.

804. New Icicle Radish Absolutely the Earliest and Quickest Growing Long White Radish Known. Its Delicious Flavor Is Not Surpassed by Any Variety.

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort. Ready for use as soon as Long Scarlet Short Top, but has fewer leaves and is even better for forcing. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring, the radishes are ready for use in twenty-five days; their long, slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market.

In size, Icicle is just right; not quite so large as Long White Vienna. It is very beautiful and delicate in appearance, waxy white and almost transparent. Skin very thin and tender. Grows very uniform in size and shape. Nine out of every ten radishes are as nearly perfect in shape as is possible to grow. The flesh is very firm and is more crisp and brittle than other varieties. After becoming large enough for the table, they remain in eatable condition, retaining their delicate flavor an unusually long time before acquiring any rankness in taste or becoming pithy.

Price on page 40.



Darling's All Seasons Mixture.

807. Cincinnati Market A desirable market variety with roots similar to Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved, but averaging longer, deeper red in color and remaining a little longer in condition for use. The roots are slender and before becoming pithy are often six to seven inches long by about five-eighths of an inch in diameter at the shoulder.

For price see page 40.

813. Long, White Vienna, or Lady Finger

An early maturing and attractive, long, white, summer radish of most excellent quality. The tops are of medium size. The roots are clear white, slender, smooth and average when mature six to seven inches long by about five-eighths to seven-eighths of an inch in diameter at thickest part. The flesh is very crisp and tender. The variety is desirable for market and home garden use.

For price see page 40.

831. Darling's All-Season Radish Mixture

It is surprising even to ourselves the amount of this radish mixture we sell every year. Our sales have increased every year since we first offered it until now our annual sales amount to nearly as much as all other radish put together. This mixture seems to suit the man with the small garden who wants different kinds at different times and does not want to go to the trouble of planting several different kinds.

Our mixture of about two dozen kinds contains all shades and shapes; red, white, pink, variegated; round, half-long, and long, in great variety. It is all the go for small gardeners where space is limited, and you want to make garden and be done with it. One sowing does for the whole season, as they come early, medium, and late. You always have some that are just right—sweet, juicy, delicious, crisp. You will be surprised and delighted with our popular radish mixture.

For price see page 40.

Radish—Winter Varieties

None of these winter varieties grow well from spring-grown seed, and even if they did, would become too old and tough; hence the first sowings should not be made until the middle of June. Sowings for succession may be made until the middle of August.

822. Long Black Spanish and Round Black Spanish are leading sorts of the solid winter type, having deep brown skin. Long, White Spanish is identical with Long Black Spanish, excepting in the color of the skin.

819. Chinese Rose is of medium size, with bright deep rose-colored skin; the flesh is very solid, and it is a much better keeper than the other Chinese varieties.

Price on page 40.

829. White Chinese (Celestial) is the finest of all extra large white radishes; the roots grow to immense size, averaging from twelve to fifteen inches in length and fully five inches in diameter; the large roots grow mostly above the surface, but are shaded from the sun by the abundant foliage, so that the skin remains a pure paper-white; the flesh is always crisp, mild and juicy.

Price on page 40

I wish to say that the seed I got from you last spring certainly yielded fine. The Winter Queen Celery is fine. Never tasted better celery. It bleached so nice. Your All Season Radish mixture is certainly the kind to raise to have radishes for the table.

MRS. H. J. BEERY.

Moline, Ill., 7-15-19.

Had our first Pure Gold Sweet Corn today. Fine. Planted April 6th. Sent some to my husband for dinner at the polling place, and though several of the election board were big farmers they didn't have sweet corn yet.

Our Sweet Peas were glorious. Had them by the basket full. Our Gladiolus can't be beat, Trial Ground Mixture. Some of them white with pinkish center were forty-one inches high three weeks ago and the blossoms as large as a tea cup.

Your Sutton's Excelsior Peas were fine. From 2 pounds of seed a family of six ate peas until none of them cared any more for peas than they did for potatoes. Then I canned 25 quarts and gave some away. First time in our lives we ever had all the peas we wanted.

LILLIAN GRAHAM.

Mt. View, W. Va.

As I have been ordering seeds from you I feel it my duty to write in regards to the nice seeds they are. They are the best seeds I have ever ordered from any firm, and also the largest packets. Last year I ordered the Cumberland Cucumber of you, and find it the finest for pickles or for slicing of any I have ever had. I also raised fine onions, and they kept well. My neighbors said I had a fine garden last year.

MRS. G. W. COLE.



White Chinese Winter Radish.

Complete List of Radishes

Early Round Sorts

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
777. Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip. See page 37	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.70
778. Early Scarlet Turnip. Very early; deep scarlet; white tipped....	.05	.10	.25	.70
780. Rosy Gem. Most beautiful radish grown. Round; scarlet top; white tip; very early .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
783. Early Scarlet Globe. See page 38 .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
786. French Breakfast. Olive-shaped; scarlet with white tip .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
789. Early Crimson Giant Turnip. See page 38 .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
792. Early Deep Scarlet. Best forcing radish. Small, round, deep scarlet, very early .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
795. Early Snowball. Quick growing, small, very round, pure white ..	.05	.10	.25	.70

Early Long Sorts

798. Long Bright Scarlet. Small top; long; smooth; brittle; delicious..	.05	.10	.25	.70
801. Improved Chartier. Best for outdoors. Long, slender, scarlet. Remains long time in condition for use .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
804. Icicle. See page 38 .....	.05	.10	.25	.70
807. Cincinnati Market. Small top, long, straight, smooth. Skin very thin, scarlet, white tipped. Flesh white, brittle, delicious ....	.05	.10	.25	.70

Summer Sorts

810. White Strassburg. Long, tapering, smooth. Remains crisp and tender a long time05	.10	.25	.70
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813. White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Long, pure white, handsome. Rapid grower. Fine for table ..	.05	.10	.25	.70
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816. Giant White Stuttgart. Large, turnip-shaped, white. Can be stored for winter. Fine quality.	.05	.10	.25	.70
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Winter Sorts

819. Winter Rose China. Roots largest at bottom. Small tap root. Rose color05	.15	.25	.70
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822. Long Black Spanish. One of the best. Roots large, long. Skin black. Flesh white05	.15	.25	.70
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825. Round Black Spanish. Root top-shaped. Three to four inches across. Skin black. Flesh white	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.70
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828. California Mammoth White. Pure white. One foot long. 3 inches across. Flesh tender, sweet05	.15	.25	.70
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829. Celestial, or White Chinese. Large, white, tender, delicious. The best for fall and winter05	.15	.25	.70
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831. Darling's All-Seasons Mixture05	.10	.20	.50
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Rhubarb, or Pieplant

Requires a deeply cultivated and thoroughly manured soil. Sow the seed early in the spring in rows one foot apart; the second year after planting they can be removed in autumn to the permanent place in the garden allotted to them. Plant the roots two feet apart each way, in ground that is well enriched, at least two feet deep.

Rhubarb can be cured for winter use by cutting the stalks into small pieces; string them and expose to the sun until perfectly dry; keep in a dry place. One ounce of seed gives 500 plants.

834. Victoria In general use for the market and home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

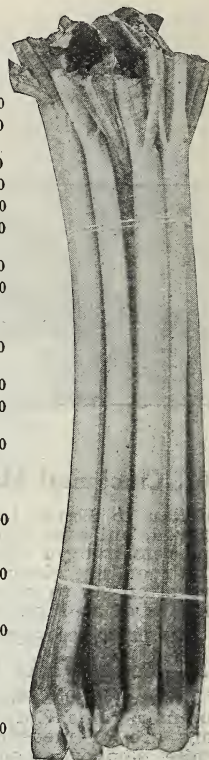
837. Linnaeus A very early sort; fine grained, delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

838. Long White French The variety most commonly cultivated. The roots are long, white, smooth, and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

839. Mammoth Sandwich Island This grows uniformly to an extra large size. The roots, notwithstanding their large size, are of very superior quality and delicate flavor. This variety, where known, is entirely superseding the old type, as it produces roots nearly double the size and weight and of equally good quality. Seed sown in the spring produces large, fine roots. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.00.



Victoria Rhubarb.



Long White French Salsify.



Darling's Long Standing Spinach.

Tobacco

Sow early in the season in a warm seed bed and transplant, when the weather is suitable, in the open field. Cold-frames are first used, these to be covered with glass or muslin. Furnish sufficient moisture and keep the weeds pulled. When five to six inches high, remove to the field, which previously has been well cultivated and fertilized. Set the plants 20 to 30 inches apart in the rows which should be three to four feet apart, depending on the soil fertility. Cultivate frequently, and as long as the horses may work without injuring the plants. The quality depends largely on the soil, the fertilizer used, and the cultivation and subsequent care of the crop. Importance is also attached to the use of selected tested seed.

850. BIG OROONOCO. A favorite Virginia variety. Grows very large, broad leaves; a fine variety for dark plug wrappers and brings a good price in the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

851. CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. This is a staple variety in all sections of the country, and will grow successfully over a wide range of territory. Used for cigar fillers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

852. HAVANA. The best known variety, as it is used very largely for cigar wrappers. Commands the highest market price when well grown and cured. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

853. WHITE BURLEY. A mild and sweet tobacco. It is the standard main crop variety in the tobacco sections as it is extra fine for manufacturing in nearly every manner that tobacco is used. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Spinach

No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens when properly prepared. Seed should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to about six inches when the leaves are about an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of Cincinnati spinach can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.

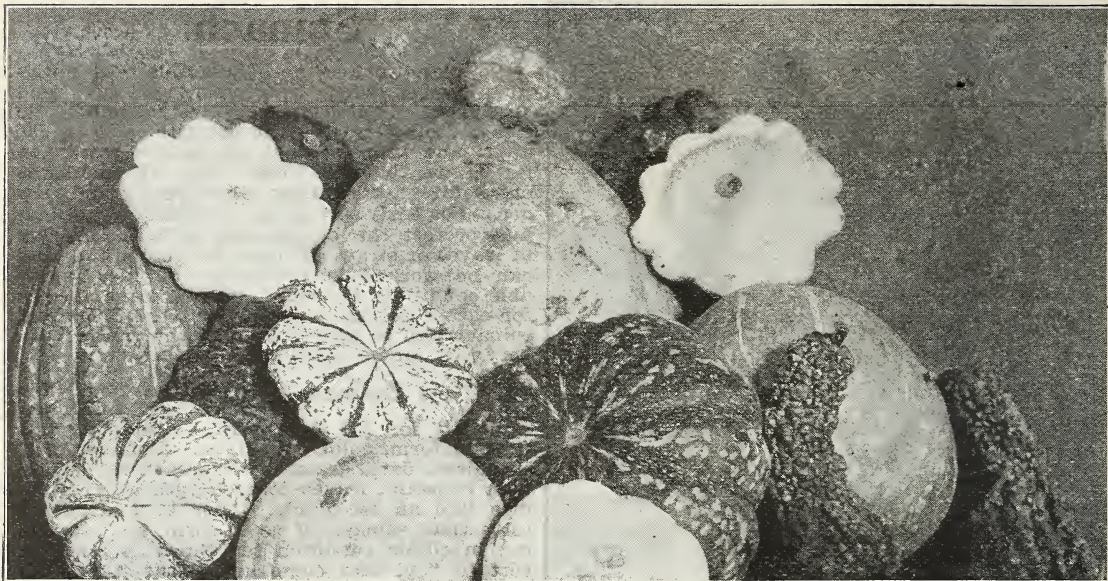
841. New Zealand First cutting 50 days after sowing, and continuously for 100 days more. Absolutely distinct in form, color, and habit. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. A sort to "cut and come again," as it is most productive, and continuously over a period of one hundred days sends out a fresh growth. The plants spread five times as wide and rise to three times the height of ordinary spinach, making a difference of fifteen to twenty times excess in the volume of edible material. Excessive heat does not check its growth, but to the contrary it positively grows more luxuriantly, the driest weather never stopping its juicy and rapid growth. In flavor and color it is fully the equal of the best spinach and is in season when ordinary spinach is not obtainable, and with epicures will undoubtedly be considered very choice. No garden is complete without the New Zealand Spinach. Remains in cutting condition throughout the hottest summer months when the true spinach is nowhere obtainable, and remains in cutting condition until killed by frost. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

843. Darling's Long Standing Spinach is most extensively grown during the winter and spring months, for the reason that the plants quickly run to seed in hot weather. With our new **Long Standing** variety, spinach may now be continuously grown in any home garden, so that this most delicious of "boiling greens" may be enjoyed not only during cool weather months, but in the summer as well. It forms a dense rosette of thick, tender, succulent crumpled leaves of intensely dark green color. Their great substance and short leaf stalks enable them to "stand up" in hot weather, retaining their freshness for a long period after cutting. There is no other variety that will stand so long without running to seed and remain in an edible condition. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

847. Bloomsdale, or Savoy Leaved

Of upright growth; leaves curled and crumpled, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

849. Prickly Winter Used for fall sowing, as it is extremely hardy. Seeds prickly, leaves not so large as those of other varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Darling's Genuine Northern Michigan Grown Squash Seed

Northern Michigan produces the best vine seed in the world. In no place will you find better squash, pumpkin, and cucumber than you will here. Our soil and climate are particularly adapted to their production in the most perfect type and best quality. We offer our Northern Michigan Grown squash seed. Those planting them will find that they produce better results than can be obtained from seeds grown in any other locality.

Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and so planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. General methods of culture are same as for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. Summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Winter squashes should be stored in a moderately warm dry place and the temperature kept as even as possible. For those who desire very early squashes, seed can be planted in boxes and transplanted. Insect pests that attack the vines when small, such as the striped beetle, may be kept off by frequent dustings with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. For the large squash bug, commonly known as the "stink bug," the best remedy is a kerosene emulsion.

869. Darling's Improved Hubbard

Darling's Improved Hubbard represents perfection, being grown in the North makes it doubly valuable. The flesh is of a rich yellow or orange color, and is very fine grained, solid, dry and sweet. The toughness of the rind or shell makes it a good keeper. The color varies somewhat, being sometimes green and sometimes reddish when mature; but the color and quality of the flesh are fixed and unchangeable—always a deep golden yellow or orange. Whether boiled, steamed or baked, it is always richly flavored, sweet, and dry. The vines are strong, of luxuriant growth and very productive, yielding large, heavy squashes weighing often 10 to 25 pounds each. Properly stored, it may be kept from September to May.

For price see page 43.

864. Darling's Mammoth Summer Crook

Neck A highly improved early type of the popular yellow summer crook neck. The squashes of this new sort are nearly double the size, measuring 20 to 24 inches in length; are solid, heavy, and freely produced on healthy, vigorous plants of compact bush habit; fruits heavily warted; surface color deep golden; flesh yellow and of superior quality.

For price see page 43.

870. Darling's Large Warty Hubbard

A large strain of the famous Hubbard, retaining all the excellent features of the parent with the additional merits of thicker flesh, finer color, increased size, better constitution, and productiveness. It has an extremely hard, tough, and densely warted shell, which not only indicates superior quality, but renders it one of the best winter keepers.

Our own strain of Hubbard Squash is the finest grown. The soil and climate conditions of Michigan are better adapted for the proper maturing of squash seed than any other section, and as we have taken special care in selecting and improving our strain, the result is the very highest type known. It matures earlier, keeps better, and commands a higher price than that grown from other seed. The shell is hard, strong, and dark green in color; thickly covered with a rough warty growth. The flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet, and rich flavored.

For price see page 43.

Bluffton, Ind.

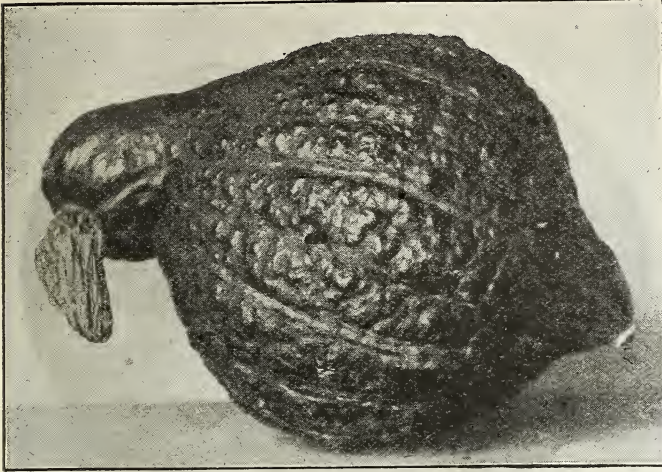
I received my order of seeds today. You surely do send the largest packets I ever saw sent from any seed house that I ever dealt with and I have been sending for my seeds for years. This is the first time I ever bought of you and I am well pleased with my order.

MRS. EMMA POPPENBERGER.

Wharton, Ohio.

I am the Rural Carrier from Wharton, and this is my first order to your seed house. I have quite a few patrons that order seeds from you and they gave me your catalog to order from. They think your seeds are fine. Hoping I have a good garden this year, I am,

JAMES J. BOLTON.



Darling's Improved Hubbard.

Squash—Full List

Summer Varieties

- 855. Early Golden Bush Scallop.** Our special strain. Very early; mammoth size; productive; delicious; light yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25.
- 858. Early White Bush Scallop.** Pure creamy white. Very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25.
- 861. Mammoth White Bush, Patty Pan.** Later than white bush but larger and more productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25.
- 864. Mammoth Summer Crook Neck.** See page 42. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.
- 867. Fordhook.** Vines running, vigorous. Fruit oblong, slightly ridged. Skin thin, yellow. Flesh straw-colored, very thick, finest flavor. Can be stored for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

Winter Varieties

- 869. Darling's Improved Hubbard.** See page 42. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.10.
- 870. Darling's Large Warty Hubbard.** See page 42. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.10.
- 873. Gregory's Delicious.** See above. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60.
- 876. Golden Hubbard.** Same as Improved Hubbard except that shell is bright deep orange colored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.10.
- 879. Mammoth Chili.** Immense size. Sometimes weighs 20 lbs. Very productive and immensely profitable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.10.
- 882. Boston Marrow.** Large fruit; hard shell; bright orange; flesh deep orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.10.
- 885. Pike's Peak.** Skin dark green; flesh light golden; fine flavor. One of the best for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

873. Gregory's Delicious

By universal assent the best squash ever introduced. "For solidity, smallness of seed cavity, fineness of texture, sweetness, and flavor, it is certainly one of the best, if not the best, among squashes." "There is no squash that equals it in quality." "I never ate so fine a squash."—Massachusetts Agricultural College. "The small half-grown specimens were better than most others of matured growth." "Am using now (April 15) the last Delicious. It is truly named Delicious." "It sells for a cent more a pound than any other variety in our market." "We think that in fineness of grain and delicacy of flavor it surpasses the Hubbard when it is in its best state." "Your new squash makes the best table dish of any variety of this vegetable I ever tasted." The above are some of the remarks made by those who have used our **Delicious Squash**.

In size it resembles the Hubbard. In thickness of the flesh it surpasses nearly every variety. The color is

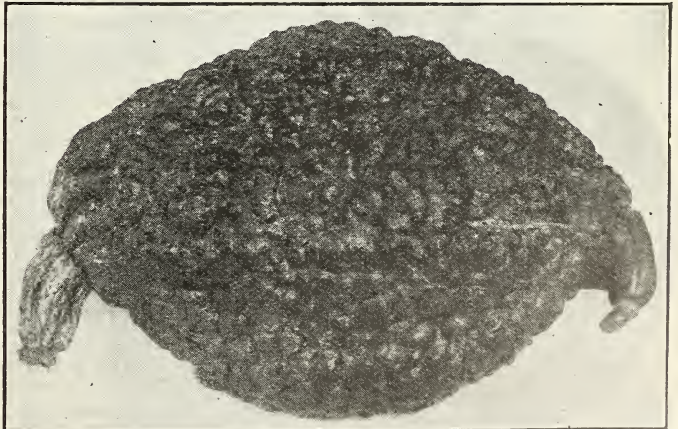
dark orange. For table use no other variety compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a fall and winter squash. Though at any time excellent, it does not acquire its best quality until winter. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear a good number of large, pear-shaped fruit. The shell is hard, strong, and dark green in color. About the same color as the Hubbard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other.

876. Golden Hubbard The vines of this variety are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are of medium size, weighing from six to eight pounds and in shape are like the Hubbard, although in condition for use decidedly earlier. They are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for spring use. The shell is moderately warted, hard, strong and of a beautiful orange-red color, except for a bit of olive-green on the blossom end. The flesh is deep-orange, dry, fine grained and richly flavored. A very superior table variety.

Shelbyville, Ind.

You will find enclosed a small order for seeds. I do not need many seeds this season. May need more another year. I have been getting seeds and potatoes and corn from you and can say your seeds are the best that can be had.

GEO. J. POSZ.



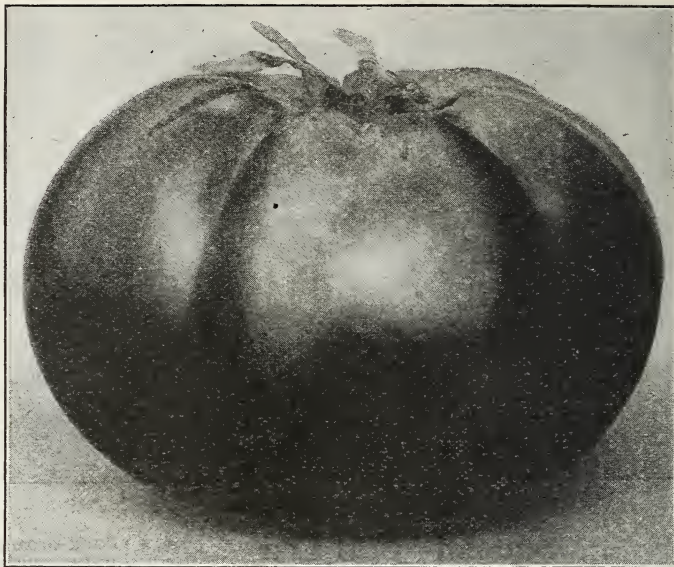
Darling's Large Warty Hubbard.

Tomatoes

People used to say that Northern Michigan is not a tomato country. All that is now changed. Conditions have not changed, but people have learned how to grow them and have changed their minds. Our warm sandy soils seem to be just the place to grow perfect tomatoes easily. Really it is no trouble at all to grow them now that we have learned how. As to quality, say, we can beat the world. Our tomatoes are of the finest quality, large, smooth, solid, evenly colored, early and disease-resisting. No one can make a mistake in using seed saved from them.

For very early fruit the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and one-half inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. (Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a sunny window in a house.) When the young plants are three or four inches high, they should be transplanted into small pots, allowing a single plant to the pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them for planting out. Water freely at the time of transplanting into the open ground, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Tomatoes are easily propagated from cuttings, and will come into bearing about a week sooner than from seed. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow or the crop may be badly injured. About 2,000 plants from one ounce of seed.

906. Chalk's Early Jewel Our own perfected strain. A great improvement over the original. The largest, smoothest, and finest-flavored, extra early red tomato. A few days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; are very solid and deep through, being almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make it a



Ponderosa.

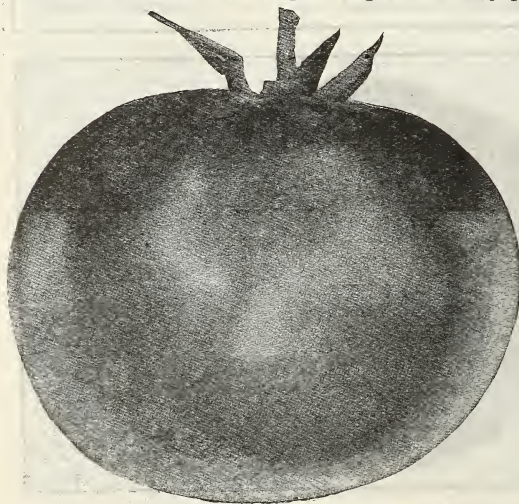
good shipping variety. It is our opinion, as well as that of experts who "ought to know," that should a planter have to be confined to but one tomato, that variety ought to be **Chalk's Jewel**—because of its characteristic of producing fine, large solid, bright red fruit early and continuously throughout the season. For price, see page 45.

903. Earliana Without Doubt the Earliest Red Tomato. We offer seed of our own selected strain. There can be none better. Earliana is without doubt the earliest good tomato grown. It was raised and developed in a section of South Jersey, from which probably more early tomatoes are shipped than any other place in the United States. Earliana is not only extremely early, but of particularly fine quality, which is very rare in an early tomato. The flesh is remarkably solid, and it has few seeds. It has the habit peculiar to many early sorts of setting the bulk of its fruits close to the center of the plant, so that they are exposed to the sun and thus ripen early. These qualities make it particularly useful for a first crop variety, and where more than one sort is grown Earliana should head the list. The fruits which develop later are not equal in quality to those of the later and larger sorts.

For price, see page 45.

909. Ponderosa Quality beyond praise. Solid as beefsteak. Shape perfect. Size massive. Early and late. Luxuriant grower. . . Prodigious prolific. Succeeds everywhere. Ponderosa Tomato is in every way splendid. It excels in magnificent size, often attaining a circumference of 18 inches and weighing two, three, and four pounds each; perfect in form; free from wrinkles and fissures; as smooth as glass and as solid and meaty as beefsteak, free from watery cavities and almost seedless. It ripens thoroughly, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart; it is free from rot, but, above all, the delicious quality and flavor are its crowning merits—toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when cooked. Ponderosa Tomato is a luxuriant healthy grower, independent of droughts, free from blight, and a prodigious, early and continuous bearer. First ripe fruits are often picked in ten weeks from seed sowing, while late fruits may be gathered until frost.

For price, see page 45.



Earliana.

Enclosed find check for \$2.00 for which please send me by mail one Cyclone Seed Sower as advertised in your catalog. Seeds that I have purchased from you in the past have proven satisfactory.

Deer Park, Md.

G. W. WEITZELL.



Darling's Extra Selected Stone.

918. Darling's Extra Selected Stone

The greatest canning tomato. The largest reddest, smoothest, most perfect, biggest yielding, best keeping, finest flavored, main crop tomato ever grown. This tomato should be grown in every garden. The returns are great. One of the largest and most solid, main crop or late, bright red varieties. It is unsurpassed for slicing and canning. The vines are large, vigorous, and very productive. The fruits are bright deep scarlet, oval, and very deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. It is a famous main crop tomato in many sections, both North and South, and is much used for canning. The plants are productive and the fruit bears shipment well. Stone is used for forcing purposes under glass with very satisfactory results. Its shape, color, and quality adapt it to the fancy market trade, also to the home garden. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored.

Tomatoes—Full List

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
903. Earliana. See page 44	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.50
906. Chalk's Early Jewel. See page 44	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
909. Ponderosa. See full description, page 44	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
912. Darling's Improved Dwarf Champion. Glossy purplish-red. Smooth, firm, solid. Best quality. Sometimes sold as "Tree Tomato"	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
915. Beauty, Livingston's. Very early; fine quality; globe shaped, large, smooth, perfect; purplish-red. One of the oldest and best	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
918. Stone. See above	.05	.25	.70	2.25
921. Acme. An old favorite. Early; large, purplish-pink fruit; round, smooth, free from cracks. Solid flesh of excellent quality	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
924. Livingston's New Globe. See above	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
927. Golden Queen. "Queen of the yellows." The very best of the yellow sort.	.05	.40	1.25	4.00

924. Livingston's New

Globe The originator says: "The Greatest Shipping Tomato Known. The Finest Early Purple Tomato in Existence. Very distinct in Shape, Firm Fleshed, of Delicate Flavor, Almost Blight Proof."

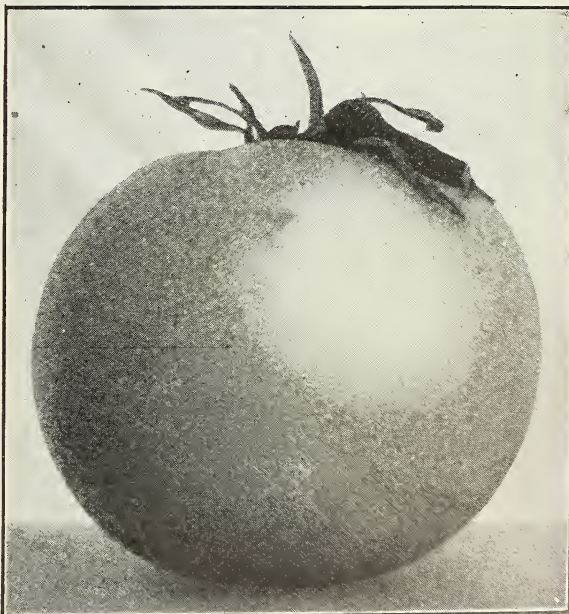
Livingston's Globe is an extra good all-around sort, of a distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. On account of its shape, it permits a great number of slices to be made from each fruit. We class it with the first earlies, both in greenhouses as well as in the field. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season. It is always smooth, of firm flesh, and few seeds; ripens evenly; color, fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest tinge of yellow at any stage of ripening. It is an exceedingly productive variety. In quality there is nothing more to be desired, being mild, pleasant and of delicious flavor. There is no

better variety for greenhouse growing or for early growing on stakes or trellises. Its blight-proof qualities are remarkable. May be picked quite green, will carry to distant markets in excellent shape and ripen up uniformly.

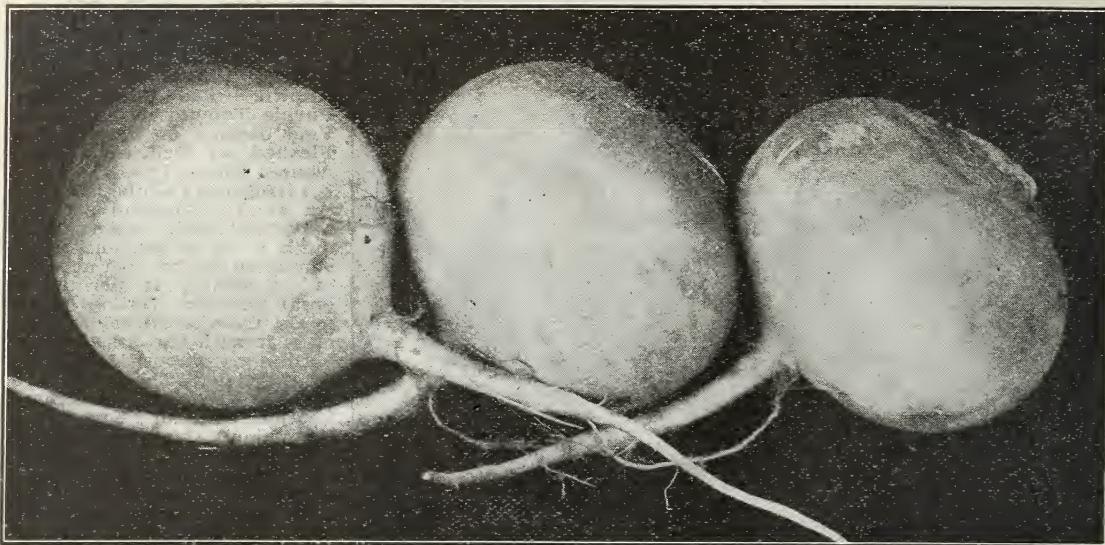
Albion, Mich.

Please enter my name on your list for your seed catalog. I would like your catalog as early as possible, so I can make my selection and get my order in early. I bought part of my seeds of you last year and must say that I had the very best garden I ever had. The Earliana Tomatoes had them all beat for earliness, quality and quantity. The Chinese Giant Peppers, the Grocers said, they never saw anything like them. The other stuff gave the best of satisfaction.

C. W. RHINEMILLER.



Livingston's New Globe.



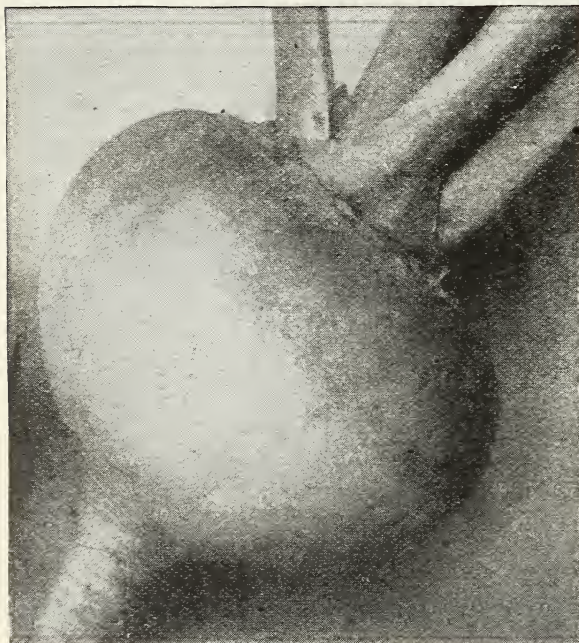
Darling's Purple Top White Globe.

Turnip and Rutabaga

No country can beat Northern Michigan growing "bagas" and turnips. They have always been grown extensively here as they are the cheapest feed and the surest crop our farmers can grow. We have never known a crop of either to be a failure if sown on suitable land and properly cared for. Turnips and Rutabagas are usually sown as a first crop on our new land, where they certainly grow to perfection and yield enormously. The tubers are unusually perfect in shape, smooth, and of very finest quality. The value of Turnips and Rutabagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings

largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative. This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

For early turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to the first of August; but the other kinds for winter use should be sown from the middle of July to the end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drills. Sow one pound to the acre.



Golden Ball Turnip.

930. Purple Top White Globe Turnip

The Best Turnip for Family Use. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained, and tender. The roots when in best condition for the table are about 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use. It is also known as Red Top White Globe. Price, p. 47.

936. Cow Horn, or Long White Turnip

The best variety to grow for stock feeding. Grown very extensively to plow under for fertilizer. This variety is clear white, except a little shade of green at the top of the root, which is long and carrot-like in form, slightly crooked, and grows nearly half out of the ground. The flesh is fine grained and well flavored, and for table use is in best condition when the roots are about two inches in diameter. Desirable for stock feeding and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort. This variety is of very rapid growth and well adapted for fall or early winter use.

Price, page 47.

942. Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly

This is the most distinct yellow Turnip we know. The flesh is of a very fine texture, making it one of the best table varieties. Its color and fine flesh have earned for it the synonym of "Orange Jelly," which well describes its appearance when ready for the table. The bulb is of medium size, with small tap-root, and is early in maturing. For price see page 47.

972. Darling's Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga

The Best for Table, Stock or Winter Storage. Our

strain of American Purple Top has been built up, through careful selection and breeding to a very superior standard. It is remarkable for its uniform shape, size, and quality. The roots grow to a very large size, necks are very small and tops very short. The skin is a beautiful creamy yellow except where it is exposed above the ground, where it is an attractive shade of purple. The flesh is light yellow in color, fine grained, very tender, sweet, and of excellent flavor. It is one of the best flavored for table use, and stock eat it greedily. It yields much more heavily than other strains, and on account of its fine appearance, sells much more readily. Taken altogether, our strain of American Purple Top cannot be beaten for any purpose.

Turnip and Rutabaga—General List

Turnip

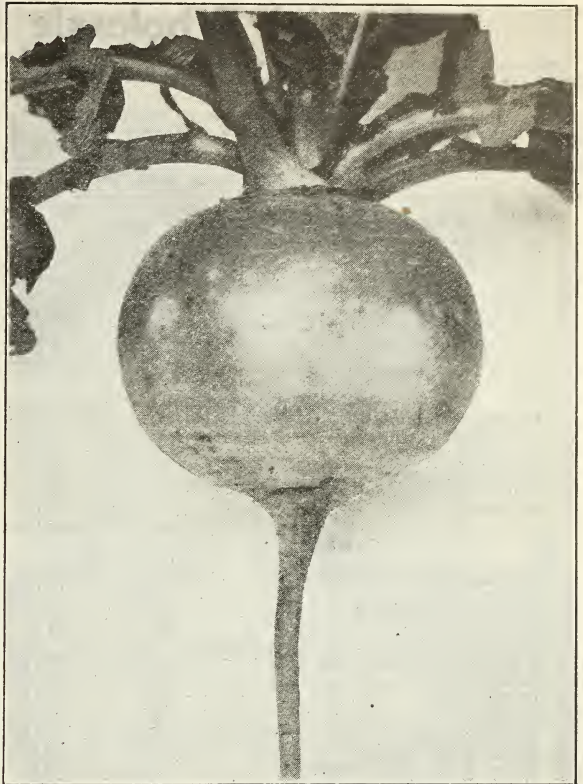
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
930. Purple Top White Globe.				
Description, page 46...	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.80
933. Early Purple Top Strap Leafed. Early, flat, purple above, white below. Very popular.	.05	.15	.35	1.00
936. Cow Horn. See full description, page 46	.05	.15	.35	1.00
939. Yellow Aberdeen. The best yellow turnip. Globe shaped. Finest quality	.05	.15	.35	1.00
942. Golden Ball. See description, page 46	.05	.15	.35	1.00
945. Yellow Globe. Fine yellow sort of excellent quality	.05	.15	.35	1.00
948. Sweet German. Sow seed early. Flesh hard, sweet and white. One of the best for winter	.05	.15	.35	1.00
951. Early White Flat Dutch. A flat, smooth, early, white turnip. Fine for family use	.05	.15	.35	1.00
954. Extra Early Purple Top White Milan. The earliest in cultivation. Bulb medium size, white with purple top. Good quality	.05	.20	.50	1.50
957. Extra Early White Milan. Same as above except that it is pure white.	.05	.20	.50	1.50
960. Large White Norfolk. Good for stock feeding. Enormous yielder	.05	.15	.35	1.00
966. Darling's Turnip Mixture. All kinds mixed. Best for the small garden. If one kind does not do well, some other will, so that the crop cannot be an entire failure.	.05	.10	.25	.75

Rutabaga

969. Monarch, or Tankard. Very early. Fine quality. Great yielder. Yellow below and purplish-red above. One of best for family or stock.	.05	.15	.30	.90
972. Darling's Improved American Purple Top. See full description above	.05	.15	.30	.90
975. White Swede. White. Good for table or stock	.05	.15	.30	.90
978. White Rock. Budlong's. Roots large, white, of fine appearance and quality. A market gardener's favorite	.05	.15	.30	.90
981. Darling's Year-Round Rutabaga. A mixture of all the above-named varieties. Valuable for the small garden as it furnishes "bagas" through the whole season, some being just right to use at all times from one sowing and from a small space.	.05	.15	.50	.75

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil, and some are stronger and better when growing on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills



Darling's Improved American Purple Top.

16 to 18 inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.	Pkt.	Oz.
982. Anise. Used for garnishing, seasoning, etc.	\$0.05	\$0.10
983. Balm. Used for making Balm Wine and tea	.05	.25
984. Basil, Sweet. The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc.	.05	.15
985. Borage. Flowers excellent for bees. Leaves used in salads	.05	.15
986. Double Curled Cerevil. Used for seasoning salads and garnishing	.05	.10
987. Caraway. For flavoring bread, pastry, meats, etc.	.05	.10
988. Coriander. Seeds are used for flavoring.	.05	.10
989. Dill. Leaves used in pickles, soups, etc.	.05	.10
990. Fennel (Sweet). The leaves boiled are used in fish sauces, and are beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are used for flavoring	.05	.10
991. Hoarhound. The leaves are used for flavoring, also in cough remedies.	.05	.25
992. Lavender. The plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the manufacture of perfumery	.05	.20
993. Marjoram, Sweet. The leaves and the ends of the shoots are used for flavoring, both green and dried	.05	.30
994. Pennyroyal. Leaves are used for seasoning puddings and various dishes	.05	.30
995. Rosemary. Leaves used for seasoning	.05	.30
996. Rue. For medicinal purposes; good for fowls, for the croup	.05	.15
997. Saffron. Used in coloring certain dishes, also for flavoring	.05	.15
998. Sage. Leaves and tops are used for seasoning and stuffing	.05	.30
999. Summer Savory. The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans	.05	.10
1000. Thyme. Used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache	.05	.25
1001. Wormwood. Beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry yards.	.05	.20

Special Wholesale Bulk Price List

This list is intended for market gardeners and others who buy seeds in large quantities. Seeds ordered from this list are to be sent by freight or express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail, add 10c per pound to pay postage.

POTATOES

Note—These prices are for five barrels or more. Five-barrel orders may be made up of different varieties, at these prices.

Catalog No.	5 bbls. or more, per bbl.
3 Early Petoskey	\$9.75
6 Early Bird	8.25
9 Early Michigan	8.25
10 Early Six Weeks	8.25
12 Early Northern	8.25
18 Early Ohio	8.25
24 Early Acme	8.25
27 Early Irish Cobbler	9.75
36 Liberty Bond	9.75
39 Spaulding Rose No. 4	6.75
42 California Russett	6.75
48 Late Petoskey	6.75
60 Rural New Yorker No. 2	6.75

ASPARAGUS

	lb.
63 Darling's Mammoth	\$0.90
66 Early Giant Argenteuil	.65
69 Conover's Colossal	.65
72 Palmetto	.65
75 Dar's Mammoth	.65
78 Columbian Mammoth White	.65
81 Banvallet's Giant	.75

BEANS

	Less than 15 lbs. Per lb.	15 lbs. or more. Per lb.
84 Darling's Earliest of All	\$0.45	\$0.22
87 Prolific Wax	.30	.20
90 Darling's Pencil Pod	.30	.20
93 Saddle-Back Wax	.30	.20
96 Currie's Rust Proof Wax	.30	.18
102 Round Pod Kidney Wax—Crop Failed.		
103 Wardwell's Kidney Wax	.30	.19
102 Refugee Wax	.30	.20
105 Detroit Wax	.30	.18
108 Golden Wax	.30	.18
111 Golden Eye Wax	.25	.18
112 Webber Wax	.30	.19
114 Davis White Wax	.30	.20
117 Extra Early Red Valentine	.30	.20
120 Black Valentine	.30	.19
123 Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	.30	.18
126 Giant Stringless	.30	.20
129 Early Refugee	.30	.18
130 Late Refugee (1000 to One)	.30	.18
132 Long Yellow Six Weeks	.30	.18
133 Bountiful	.30	.18
135 Dwarf Horticultural	.30	.20
136 Longfellow	.30	.18
138 Goddard	.30	.17
141 Burpee's Bush Lima	.40	.25
144 Fordhook Bush Lima	.40	.25
147 Dwarf Large White Lima	.30	.20
150 Early Leviathan Pole Lima	.30	.20
153 Large White Pole Lima	.30	.20
156 Kentucky Wonder	.30	.20
159 Early Golden Cluster Wax	.30	.20
162 Lazy Wife	.30	.20
165 Darling's Improved Pea Bean	.25	
166 Michigan Early Wonder	.25	
168 White Kidney	.25	
171 Red Kidney	.25	
172 Large White Marrow	.25	

BEETS AND MANGELS

	lb.
174 Darling's Earliest Red Turnip	\$1.40
176 New Crimson Giant	.55
177 Crosby's Egyptian	.55
179 Darling's All Seasons	.55
180 Early Eclipse	.55
183 Dewing's Big Turnip	.55
186 Early Blood Turnip	.55
189 Long Blood	.55
192 Detroit Dark Red Turnip	.55
195 Half Long Blood	.55
198 Swiss Chard	.55
199 Lucullus Swiss Chard	.90
201 Jaensch's Vitriex	.70
204 Vilmoren's Improved	.70
207 Klein's Wanzlebin	.70
210 Lane's Imperial Sugar	.70
213 White Sugar	.70
216 Giant Feeding Sugar	.65
219 Darling's Imp. Mam. Long Red	.30
220 Danish Sludstrup	.30
225 Darling's Golden Tankard	.30
228 Yellow Leviathan	.30
229 Darling's Golden Giant	.30

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

	lb.
231 Improved Half Dwarf	\$1.65
234 Dalkeith	1.65

CABBAGE

	lb.
237 Darling's Extra Early Express	\$3.90
240 Early Jersey Wakefield	2.90
242 Copenhagen Market	4.40

CABBAGE—Continued

	lb.
244 Charleston Wakefield	\$3.40
246 Early York	2.90
249 Early Winningstadt	2.90
250 Enkhuizen Glory	2.90
252 Early Flat Dutch	2.90
255 Henderson's Early Summer	2.90
258 Fottler's Early Brunswick	2.90
261 All Seasons	2.90
264 Darling's Selected Volga	2.90
267 Stonemason Drumhead	2.90
270 Premium Late Flat Dutch	2.90
273 Danish Ballhead	3.40
276 Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead	2.90
279 Houser	3.40
283 Drumhead Savoy	3.40
285 Early Dwarf Elm Savoy	3.40
288 Mammoth Rock Red	3.90
291 Red Dutch	3.90

CARROT

	lb.
294 Darling's Improved Danvers	\$0.90
297 Danvers Half Long	.65
300 Improved Long Orange	.65
303 Darling's Best Oxheart	.65
306 Chantenay	.65
309 Darling's Selected White Belgian	.65
312 Darling's Selected Yellow Belgian	.65
313 Improved Short White	.50
314 French Forcing	.90

CRESS

	lb.
324 Curled or Pepper Grass	\$1.10
325 Gray-Seeded Early Winter	1.10
326 True Water	4.90

CELERY

	lb.
327 Darling's Snow White	\$1.40
330 Giant Pascal	.70
333 White Plume	.90
336 Golden Self-Blanching	1.90
339 Silver Lace	.25
342 Winter Queen	.70
345 Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague	.90

SWEET CORN

	Less than 15 lbs. Per lb.	15 lbs. or more. Per lb.
348 White Mexican	\$0.25	\$0.20
351 Red Cob Cory	.25	.20
354 Darling's Pure Gold	.45	.30
357 Extra Early Premo	.25	.20
360 Golden Bantam	.25	.20
363 Peep-O'-Day	.25	.20
366 Kendall's Early Giant	.25	.20
369 Early Minnesota	.25	.20
372 Perry's Hybrid	.25	.20
375 Crosby's Early	.25	.20
378 Early Evergreen	.25	.20
381 Mammoth White Cob Cory	.25	.20
384 Stowell's Evergreen	.25	.20
387 Country Gentleman	.25	.20
390 White Evergreen	.25	.20

POP CORN

	Less than 15 lbs. Per lb.	15 lbs. or more. Per lb.
393 Monarch White Rice	\$0.25	\$0.15
396 Queen's Golden	.25	.20
399 Silver Lace	.25	.20

CUCUMBER

	lb.
411 Petoskey White Spine	\$1.30
414 Davis' Perfect	.90
417 Early Short Green	.90
420 Early Cluster	.90
423 Darling's Improved Long Green	.90
426 Boston Pickling	.65
429 Cumberland	.65

EGG PLANT

	lb.
435 Darling's Spineless	\$4.90
438 Black Beauty	4.90

ENDIVE

	lb.
441 Large Green Curled	\$0.65
444 Moss Curled	.65
447 Ever White Curled	.65

LETTUCE

	lb.
480 Darling's Ice Cream	\$0.90
482 Early May King	.70
483 Salamander	.70
486 California Cream Butter	.70
489 Big Boston	.70
492 Darling's Improved Hanson	.70
495 Early Curled Simpson	.70
498 Black Seeded Simpson	.70
500 Early Prizehead	.70
504 Grand Rapids	.90
505 Early Self Folding Cos	.90
506 Darling's All Summer	.60

LEEK		lb.
507	London Flag	\$2.40
508	Large American Flag	2.40
KALE OR BORECOLE		lb.
509	Dwarf Curled Scotch	\$2.15
510	Tall Green Curled Scotch	2.15
511	Siberian	.90

KOHL RABI		lb.
512	Earliest White Vienna	\$2.40
513	Earliest Purple Vienna	2.40

MUSKMELOON		lb.
516	Darling's Extra Early Hackensack	\$1.15
518	Honey Dew	1.15
519	Jenny Lind	.90
522	Improved Large Green Nutmeg	.90
525	Bay View	.90
531	Rocky Ford Improved	.90
534	Darling's Unequaled Gem	1.15
537	Paul Rose or Petoskey	.90
537	Darling's Emerald Gem	.90
540	Osage	.90
543	Hoodoo	.90
544	Burrell Gem	.90

MUSTARD		lb.
545	White English	\$0.65
546	Brown or Black	.65
547	Southern Giant Curled	.65
548	New Chinese	.65

WATERMELON		lb.
549	Darling's Iced Honey	\$1.40
550	Fordhook Early	.65
552	Hungarian Honey	.70
553	Kolb Gem	.65
556	Sweetheart	.65
557	Ice Cream	.65
560	Cole's Early	.65
562	Kleckley Sweets	.65
564	Tom Watson	.65
567	Citron, Colorado Preserving	1.15

ONION		lb.
585	Darling's White Globe	\$2.40
588	Darling's Red Globe	2.15
591	Darling's Yellow Globe	1.90
594	Darling's Yellow Globe Danvers	1.90
597	Darling's Michigan Yellow Globe	1.90
599	Yellow Danvers	1.90
600	Mammoth Prizetaker	2.15
602	Mammoth Silver King	2.90
606	White Portugal	2.15
607	Early Neapolitan	2.90
609	Extra Early Red Flat	2.15
612	Extra Large Red Wethersfield	1.90
615	Australian Brown	1.65
618	Mixed Onion	1.65

OKRA		lb.
631	White Velvet	\$0.40
632	Perkin's Long Pod	.40

PARSLEY		lb.
633	Darling's Dark Green Curled	\$0.90
636	Plain or Single	.50
639	Double Curled	.50
642	Dark Moss Curled	.50

PARSNIP		lb.
645	Darling's Improved Hollow Crown	\$0.70
648	Long Smooth White	.70
651	Guernsey	.70

PEAS		Less than 15 lbs. or more.	Per lb.	Per lb.
654	Gregory's Surprise	\$0.35	\$0.30	
657	Darling's Alaska	.30	.25	
663	Nott's Excelsior—Crop Failed.			
669	Gradus	.40	.30	
672	Sutton's Excelsior	.40	.30	
675	Ameer	.35	.25	
678	American Wonder—Crop Failed.			
681	Thomas Laxton	.40	.30	
688	Darling's Gem—Crop Failed.			
696	Darling's Bountiful—Crop Failed.			
699	Admiral	.30	.20	
702	Bliss' Abundance	.40	.30	
708	Darling's Defiance	.45	.35	
711	Long Island Mammoth	.40	.30	
714	Hosford's Market Garden	.40	.30	
717	Duke of Albany	.40	.30	
720	Telephone	.40	.30	
723	Alderman	.40	.30	
726	Champion of England—Crop Failed.			
732	McLean's Advancer	.40	.30	
735	Dwarf Telephone or Daisy	.40	.30	
738	Darling's Mammoth Melting Sugar	.40	.30	
741	Large White Marrowfat	.30	.20	
744	Black Eye Marrowfat	.30	.20	

PEPPER		lb.
747	Chinese Giant	\$6.90
750	Pimento	4.90
753	Long Red Cayenne	4.90
756	Large Bell or Bull Nose	5.40
758	Ruby King	5.90

PUMPKIN		lb.
762	Small Sugar	\$0.70
765	Quaker Pie	.90
768	Sweet Cheese	.75
771	Connecticut Field	.65

RADISH		lb.
777	Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip	\$0.60
778	Early Scarlet Turnip	.60
780	Rosy Gem	.60
783	Early Scarlet Globe	.60
786	French Breakfast	.60
789	Early Crimson Giant Turnip	.60
792	Early Deep Scarlet	.60
795	Early Snowball	.60
798	Long Bright Scarlet	.60
801	Improved Chartier	.60
804	Icicle	.60
807	Cincinnati Market	.60
810	White Strassburg	.60
813	White Vienna or Lady Finger	.60
816	Giant White Stuttgart	.60
819	Winter Rose China	.60
822	Long Black Spanish	.60
825	Round Black Spanish	.60
828	California Mammoth White	.60
829	Celestial	.60
831	Darling's All Season Mixture	.40

RHUBARB		lb.
834	Victoria	\$0.90
837	Linnaeus	.90

SALSIFY		lb.
838	Long White French	\$2.90
839	Mammoth Sandwich Island	2.90

SPINACH		lb.
841	New Zealand	\$0.70
843	Darling's Long Standing	.50
847	Bloodsdaile	.50
849	Prickly Winter	.50

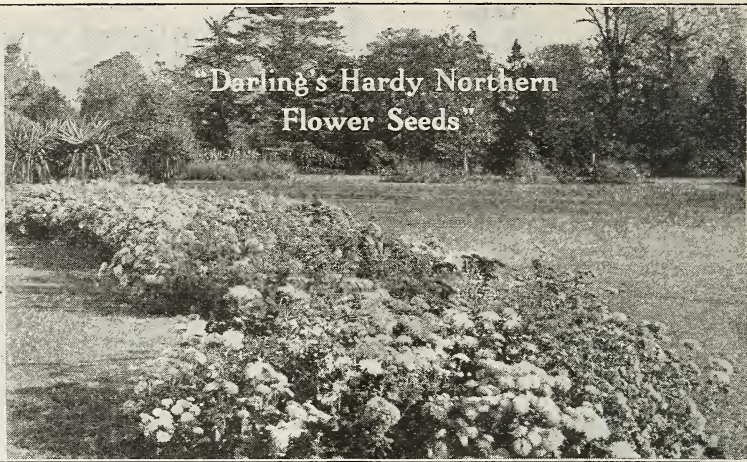
TOBACCO		lb.
850	Big Oronoco	\$2.90
851	Connecticut Seed Leaf	2.90
852	Havana	2.90
853	White Burley	2.90

SQUASH		lb.
855	Early Golden Bush Scallop	\$1.40
858	Early White Bush Scallop	1.15
861	Mammoth White Bush, Patty Pan	1.15
864	Mammoth Summer Crookneck	1.65
867	Fordhook	1.30
869	Darling's Improved Hubbard	1.00
870	Darling's Improved Watted Hubbard	1.00
873	Gregory's Delicious Watted Leaf	1.50
876	Golden Hubbard	1.00
879	Mammoth Chili	1.00
882	Boston Marrow	1.00
885	Pike's Peak	1.40

TOMATO		lb.
903	Earliana	\$3.90
906	Chalk's Early Jewel	3.90
909	Ponderosa	3.90
912	Darling's Improved Champion	3.90
915	Beauty	3.90
918	Stone	2.15
921	Acme	3.90
924	Livingston's New Globe	3.90
927	Golden Queen	3.90

TURNIP		lb.
930	Purple Top White Globe	\$0.70
933	Early Purple Top Strap Leaf	.70
936	Cow Horn	.70
939	Yellow Aberdeen	.70
942	Golden Ball	.70
945	Yellow Globe	.70
948	Sweet German	.70
951	Early White Flat Dutch	.70
954	Early Purple Top White Milan	.70
957	Early White Milan	.70
960	Large White Norfolk	.70
966	Darling's Turnip Mixture	.60

RUTABAGA		lb.
969	Monarch	\$0.80
972	Darling's Imp. Am. Purple Top	.80
975	White Swede	.80
978	White Rock	.80
981	Darling's Year-Round	.65



Darling's Superb Aster and Acroclinium.

Many of our most beautiful garden flowers are raised from seeds. Considering their ease of culture, the quick results, gorgeous effects, and low cost of flower seeds, they should be more extensively employed for garden decoration in this country. In the gardens of Europe immense quantities of flower seeds are utilized, with which an endless variety of happy effects are produced.

There is no place so small that there is not room for a few of these beautiful flowers, and with trifling expense a succession and abundance of blooms can be easily secured.

We should like to list and illustrate every one of the varieties; but space forbids, so we have picked the choicest varieties that give the best

results, and at the same time have kept the list quite complete. The grades and varieties we offer are of the best, so we cannot cut on the prices, filling the packets as we do. We give great value for the money, and know you will be pleased with what you receive from us.

Annuals are those flowers that bloom and ripen their seed the first year, then die. Among these are Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories, and many other very brilliant and fragrant sorts.

Biennials from seed generally bloom the second year, and then die. Some varieties, if planted early, bloom the first season; therefore are treated as Annuals.

Perennials are those that endure our Northern winters with little or no protection and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the Perennials will bloom the first year if started early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Columbine, Larkspurs, Foxglove, Poppies, etc., are in this popular class.

Acroclinium

(Everlasting)

A very pretty, half-hardy annual, producing white and rose-colored, double daisy-like flowers, about one and one-half inches in diameter. Each flowerhead is borne singly on a very long stem; leaves small, narrow, alternate. These are "Immortelles" so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets.

Sow the seed in open ground early in spring, preferably in light, well-prepared soil, and cover with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin the young plants to four inches apart. Height, fifteen inches.

1014. Album. Pure white. Pkt., 5 cts.

1016. Roseum. Light rose. Pkt., 5 cts.

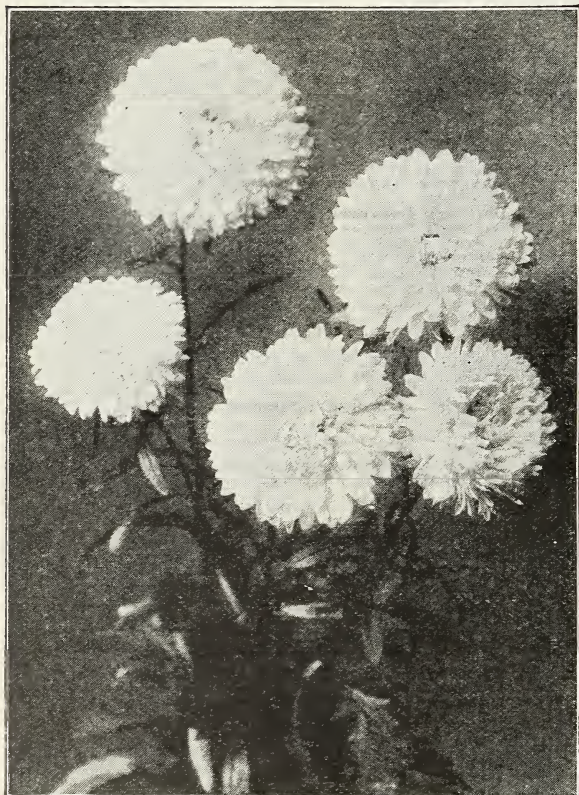
1018. Mixed. Seeds of the above varieties mixed.

Aster

Half-Hardy Annual

Northern Michigan is the natural home of the Aster. In no place in the world can it be grown to greater perfection. It is not only a profitable flower for our florists, but a continual source of pleasure and wonderment to our summer visitors. Tourists from all over the world say that they have never seen as perfect asters as are grown here in the North. The blooms are larger, brighter colored, and more perfect, and the plants are not as subject to disease, and make much healthier and sturdier growth. The seeds grown by us will reproduce these superior qualities when sown in other localities.

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely September and October. For July and August flowers sow in March or April in cold-frame, spent hotbed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half



Darling's Superb Aster.

ASTERS—Continued.

an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in asters. When used, they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime or fresh wood ashes stirred into the surface of the Aster beds form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

Insects such as the red spider, may be kept at bay by frequently spraying with clear water, or for insects that eat the foliage add one-fourth teaspoonful of Paris Green to ten gallons of water. Sprinkle with tobacco water or dust to keep off the plant louse.

Darling's Superb Asters

(Illustrated on page 50).

One of the latest and highest achievements in China Asters, a superior race in every way. The plants are of very healthy, robust, branching growth, about two feet high, producing on long stems massive peony-formed flowers of perfect form and faultless outline, and exceedingly double to the very center. The flowers are the most beautifully formed of all large asters. The petals are of thick and durable substance, and in consequence the flowers last longer in perfection. These asters are wonderfully prolific and continuous bloomers from summer until checked by the frost. When well grown the flowers of **Darling's Superb Asters** average 3½ inches across, 4-inch flowers are quite common. These magnificent blossoms, being gracefully poised on strong, well-furnished stems fifteen to eighteen inches long, resemble good-sized chrysanthemums, and are unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and home decoration.

We furnish **Darling's Superb Asters** in the following colors:

	Pkt.
1020. Rose Pink	\$0.15
1023. Lavender .....	.15
1026. Crimson .....	.15
1029. White .....	.15
1032. Blue .....	.15
1035. Mixed Colors .....	.15
1038. The Collection, five separate colors for .....	.60

Darling's Giant Comet Asters

Perfection has been attained in these truly giant asters. They win enthusiastic admiration from all who see them. The flowers are of immense size, often six inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted

petals, gracefully formed into loose, yet densely double, half-globes, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. These giant varieties differ from the older well-known Comet Asters not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of fifteen inches, each plant bearing from twenty to thirty of these magnificent flowers on long stems, which give them added value in cutting for vases.

	Pkt.
1041. Giant Comet, mixed colors	\$0.10
1043. Giant Crimson .....	.10
1046. Giant Snow White .....	.10
1049. Giant Bright Rose .....	.10
1052. Giant Deep blue .....	.10
1055. Giant Lavender .....	.10
1058. Giant Yellow .....	.10
1061. Collection Giant Comet Asters, six separate colors .....	.50

Darling's Branching Asters

A class of very strong growing asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, but producing on very long stems full petalled, exceptionally large, double blossoms of fine form. The plants are distinctly branching in habit of growth, and are about two feet high. For many years this class with us has been almost free from aster blight.

	Pkt.
1067. White. Pure white, very attractive	\$0.10
1068. Light Pink. A beautiful light pink, slightly tinged with rose ..	.10
1069. Lavender. Bright lavender; very large flowers of fine form ....	.10
1070. Crimson. Bright deep crimson, tinged with carmine .....	.10
1071. Sample's Mixed. A superb mixture of all the shades and colors found in the Sample's class of late branching asters .....	.10

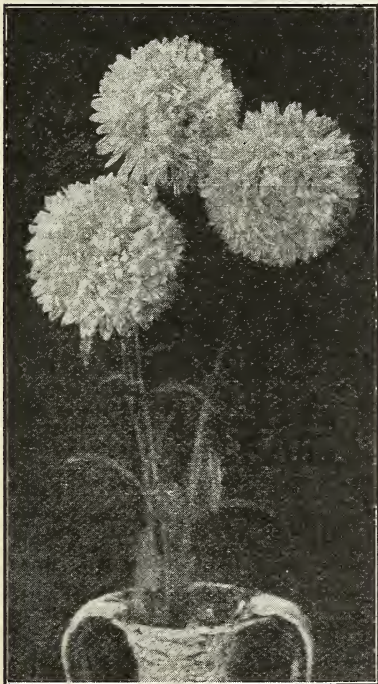
Blayne, Mich.

The flower seeds purchased from you last spring have given a good account of themselves this summer. For hardy growth on plants and richness of bloom they have been all that could be desired. The single dahlias especially have been the admiration of all who have seen them; they are simply magnificent, great, large, heavy, velvety flowers of many colors, shades of red, yellow, mauve and all with yellow centers. The pure white is a beauty; all have long stems, splendid for cutting and remain fresh for a long time after.

B. J. MICHENER.



Darling's Giant Comet Asters.



Darling's Branching Aster.

Ageratum

The pretty brush-like flowers of the Ageratum are produced in clusters all through the summer. The plant has a neat, bushy habit. Excellent for bedding or for bouquets. Seeds may be sown in a mellow seed-bed in the open ground, or under glass early in the season. Annual.

NEW TOM THUMB VARIETIES. Dwarf, compact growing plants, 6 to 8 inches high, flowering freely throughout the season from spring-sown seed. Splendid for bedding, edgings or pot culture.

- Pkt.
1081. **SNOWBALL.** Large clusters of pure white flowers\$0.10
1084. **ETOILE BLUE.** A new variety from France; the finest blue sort. Habit round and compact and even; 8 inches high by 12 inches in diameter; perfectly sheeted with heads of large, pure blue flowers. Very effective. .10
1087. **BLUE STAR.** A new variety, tiny and compact, only 4 to 5 inches high, densely covered with light blue flowers; splendid for edgings and ribbon beddings10
1090. **PRINCESS PAULINE.** A very pretty and unique Tom Thumb variety, growing bushy and compact, about 8 inches high, freely bearing heads of blue flowers with white centers.10

Alyssum—Carpet of Snow

The annual variety can be grown very readily either outdoors or in the house and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom may be had. Seed can be sown in open ground

very early in spring, or may also be sown outdoors in the fall.



Antirrhinum.



Sweet Alyssum.

- Pkt.
1093. **SWEET (Maritimum).** This very hardy annual comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small pure white flowers; they have a peculiar, delicate fragrance and are useful in all kinds of bouquets. Usually not over eight inches high, but spreads over a considerable amount of ground\$0.05
1096. **LITTLE GEM or "Carpet of Snow."** A dwarf, very compact growing variety, that while only six inches in height, each plant will carpet circle from 20 to 30 inches in diameter. From early summer until very late autumn the plants are a solid mass of snow-white flowers of delicious fragrance05
1099. **SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Golden Saxatile or "Basket of Gold").** A hardy perennial variety that blooms the first season; its flowers are a most brilliant golden yellow. Fine for rockwork. Six inches high05

Giant-Flowered Antirrhinum—Snap Dragon

This old favorite is one of the most beautiful and useful border plants of our gardens. Its flowers, as you know, are borne on long spikes and in greatest diversity of colors. Our strains of Giant Snap Dragons have been selected with the greatest care, and we know they are very superior. They bloom profusely the first season from seed, but will be much stronger the second year. Half-hardy perennials of easiest culture. The immense spikes of enormous flowers are most brilliant and showy. 2 feet.

- Pkt.
1102. **Giant White.** Pure snow-white\$0.10
1105. **Giant Rose.** Delicate rose-pink10
1108. **Giant Scarlet.** Brilliant scarlet10
1111. **Giant Yellow.** Pure soft yellow10
1114. **Giant Queen Victoria.** New; extra large, superb; pure white .. .10
1117. **Giant-Flowering, Finest Mixed Colors.** An elegant assortment of innumerable rich colors and shades, including all named varieties we offer.3 pkts, 25 cts. .10
1120. **Dwarf Mixture.** Contains the very choicest colors, 12 inches05
1124. **Collection of Giant Antirrhinums,** five separate colors35

Aquilegia—Columbine

No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine.

Seed may be planted in the open ground early in spring, and will, in the case of single varieties, bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will come up early in spring and make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer.

Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a too stiff and formal planting, for no other plant has so airy a grace as the Columbine, is more generous of its blooms, or more effectively adapted for cut flowers.

- Pkt.
1126. **New Double Hybrids.** Large-flowering, long spurred. Very beautiful, with several rows of cornucopia-like petals. Include various charming shades of blue, yellow, lavender, white.....\$0.10

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE—Continued.

- | | Pkt. |
|---|--------|
| 1129. New Single Hybrids. Large-flowering. Fine. Mixed Colors | \$0.10 |
| 1132. New Long-Spurred Columbine "ROSE QUEEN." A beautiful novelty, producing in great profusion graceful, large-flowered, long-spurred flowers shading from light pink to dark rose, with white center and yellow anthers. Very delicate and beautiful | .15 |
| 1135. Coerulea. The true Rocky Mountain variety; a beautiful blue and free flowering. The State flower of Colorado. A splendid plant for the hardy border | .10 |

Anemone—Windflower

A very pleasing perennial, producing large flowers, few plants compare with them in beauty; fine for bouquets. Sow outdoors in spring, keeping shaded till the plants appear.

- | | Pkt. |
|--|------|
| 1136. Coronaria, Mixed Colors. A beautiful selection of the above, and comprises semi-double and double flowers in a wonderful array of colors. \$0.15 | |

Aristolochia Sipho

1141. (Dutchman's Pipe). The well-known hardy climber with pipe-shaped flowers and large heart-shaped leaves. Very effective for verandas. Grows 15 to 30 feet

Bachelor's Button See Centaurea**Balsam**

Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that with good seed and proper care a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

- | | Pkt. |
|---|--------|
| 1144. Double; Solferino. Satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac | \$0.05 |
| 1147. Double Camellia, extra fine mixed. As double as a Camellia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors | .05 |

**Aquilegia—Columbine.**

- | | Pkt. |
|---|--------|
| 1150. Double Pure White. Well adapted for florist's use and for bouquets; very double | \$0.10 |
| 1153. Double Dark Red (Atrosanguinea plenissima), A very double, dark-red variety | .10 |
| 1156. Mixed Double Dwarf. About one foot high ... | .05 |
| 1157. Mixed Double Tall. About two feet high | .05 |

Baby's Breath See Gypsophila**Calliopsis**

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

- | | Pkt. |
|---|--------|
| 1158. Bicolor King. A fine dwarf, compact, even growth; flowers clear yellow with garnet eye; 9 inches | \$0.05 |
| 1159. Crimson King. A fine dwarf sort, 9 inches high; color rich velvety crimson-garnet | .05 |
| 1160. Crown of Gold. Large, rich golden yellow, 18 inches | .10 |
| 1161. Golden Wave (Drummondii). Rich golden-yellow with small chestnut-brown center; very free; 12 inches | .05 |
| 1162. Golden Ray. Dwarf, compact plants, not over 9 inches high, covered with flowers of rich maroon edged with golden-yellow, and having twisted petals like a Cactus Dahlia | .10 |
| 1163. Special Mixture Calliopsis. This is the most pleasing mixture offered. It contains all the desirable sorts and colors of these beautiful flowers | .05 |

Campanula See Canterbury Bell**Candytuft**

(Iberis). Showy, branching plants about 15 inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses, or rockeries. If sown in spring, the plants will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall, will bloom from May to July. Hardy annual.

- | | Pkt. |
|--|--------|
| 1164. Lilac, shading to light purple | \$0.05 |
| 1165. White | .05 |
| 1168. Purple; a rich dark shade | .05 |
| 1171. Rose Carmine, compact habit | .10 |
| 1174. Fine Mixed | .05 |

**Calliopsis—Golden Ray.**

Canna

Stately, very ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance, very desirable for groups and in masses. Sow seed indoors in February in light, sandy soil, first cutting a small notch through the hard outer coat with a knife or file. Transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over. Pkt.

1180. **Finest Large-Flowering Mixed.** Plants comparatively dwarf, about three feet high.\$0.05

Canterbury Bell

(*Campanula medium*). Handsome, easily grown herbaceous plants of stately branching growth and profuse bloom for beds or backgrounds. They produce long racemes of strikingly effective bell-shaped or saucer-shaped flowers of rich color. Usually grown as a hardy biennial, but if seed is sown very early indoors it may be treated as a tender annual. Sow seed outdoors early in spring in rows about two feet apart covering with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Height of plants, from two to four feet. Pkt.

1195. **Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells).** This is unquestionably the finest type of this old-fashioned and much-prized garden plant. They differ from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. Choice mixed. \$0.05

1197. **Imperialis (Imperial Canterbury Bells).** A new type, distinct from the older sorts, plants being dwarfer and the flowers larger, of regular pyramidal growth. Blooms upright. Colors rich and varied, including white, rose, carmine, violet, etc., all in delicate shades. Choicest mixture10

Campanula—Bell Flower

The Bell-Flowers belong to the same family as Canterbury Bells, but are more graceful and the plant is perfectly hardy and will last for several years. They will flower the first season if started early.

1199. **Persicifolia or Peach Bells.** One of the most beautiful varieties, 2 to 3 feet high and has large blue, bell-shaped flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts., 25 cts.
1200. **Pyramidalis, called "Chimney Bell-Flowers."** Grows 4 to 5 feet tall with long stately spikes of large blue and white flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.



Celosia, Fire King.



Castor Bean, Zanzibariensis.

Carpet of Snow See Alyssum

Castor Bean

(*Ricinus*). Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown, or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet or of green prickly fruit. Makes a rapid, vigorous growth in rich soil. Tender annual, 6 to 15 feet high.

1203. **Zanzibariensis.** A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth, the plants growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves have a brilliant luster, measure about 30 inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. Mixed Varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.

Celosia—Cockscomb

Very attractive annuals; free flowering, and do well in ordinary garden beds or borders. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. The colors are varied, but the scarlet and crimson shades are the most beautiful and rich. Sow the seed directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants.

Comb Varieties

Beautiful plants which are fine for borders or massing in beds. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills. Pkt.

1206. **Fire King.** Rich fiery orange scarlet\$0.10
1209. **Empress.** Blood red combs and brown foliage10
1212. **Aurea.** Golden yellow combs10
1215. **Rosea.** Pink combs10
1218. **Dwarf Mixed.** All the above and others.10
1221. **Tall Cockscomb Mixed.**.....05

Ostrich Plume Sorts

New type of Celosia, very graceful. Handsome pyramidal plants, 3 feet high, freely branched. Each branch gracefully tipped with mammoth brilliantly colored plume resembling an ostrich feather. Pkt.

1224. **Thompson Magnifica.** Grand variety of the ostrich plume type; mammoth blossoms of vivid scarlet purple, blood red, golden yellow, salmon, etc. two feet. Mixed colors\$0.10



Giant Flowering Marguerite Carnation.

Sow seed early in the spring in hotbed and transplant to open ground, or sow in open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep; thin three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1254. Bachelor's Button (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>). Our strain is especially fine. The true old-fashioned Bachelor's Buttons of your grandmother's garden. Also called Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, etc. Mixed colors | Pkt. \$0.05 |
| 1257. Navy Blue. The rich deep blue Bachelor's Button | .05 |
| 1260. Double Varieties. A comparatively new strain; about three-quarters of the flowers come double; many choice colors.. | .05 |

Giant-Flowering Sweet Sultans

(*Centaurea Imperialis*)

Very large sweet-scented flowers, the finest of the Sweet Sultans for cut flowers. Blooms borne on long stems. Easiest growth; showy in the garden all summer.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1263. Giant Mixed Colors. An elegant assortment | Pkt. \$0.05 |
| 1266. Giant White. Splendid for bouquets; large, fragrant, elegant | .05 |
| 1269. Giant Odorata. An exquisite light blue; very sweet, large and elegant | .05 |
| 1272. Giant Suaveolens. This is the popular yellow Sweet Sultan. Large, fragrant | .05 |
| 1275. Choice Mixed Centaureas. Mixture of all the above Bachelor Buttons and Giant Sweet Sultans | .05 |

Chrysanthemum

These outdoor "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Plants become more bushy and shapely if pinched back in early growth and the practice of disbudding will result in much larger flowers. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists and which are propagated only by division of roots.

Seeds of Annual Varieties

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1281. Double White. | Pkt. \$0.05 |
| 1282. Double Golden Yellow | .05 |
| 1283. Double Sorts Mixed. All the most desirable colors | .05 |
| 1284. Choice Mixed Chrysanthemums, Single and Double Sorts. Very desirable for the summer garden; showy, free-flowering | .05 |

CELOSIA—COCKSCOMB—Continued.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1227. Gold Plume. Golden yellow | Pkt. \$0.05 |
| 1230. Fire Plume. Fiery scarlet | .05 |
| 1233. Collection, the three new Ostrich Plume Celosias listed above | .15 |

Giant Flowering Marguerite Carnations

These gorgeous and fragrant garden carnations flower profusely summer and autumn from seeds sown in the spring. The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seed sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter-flowering plants.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1236. Darling's Special Carnation Mixture. A mixture of the best strains. Plants will bloom the first summer and will produce many flowers equal to the best florist's carnation. They may be lifted in September, potted, and will bloom all winter in the house. Pkt., 15 cts. | Pkt. \$0.15 |
| 1239. Pink | .15 |
| 1242. Yellow | .15 |
| 1245. White | .15 |
| 1248. Striped | .15 |
| 1251. Scarlet | .15 |
| 1252. The Collection of above five separate Giant Marguerites | .60 |

Centaurea

Centaureas embrace some foliage plants but are more generally known as hardy flowering annuals which include some of our most graceful and showy garden flowers that have long been favorites for cutting. The tall, slender, straight, or slightly branching plants with narrow leaves thrive well in common garden soil. They produce bright colored single and double heads of flowers on long, graceful stems; some sorts are fragrant.



Double Annual Chrysanthemums.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued.

Seeds of Perennial Varieties

This class is quite distinct from the early blooming garden sorts and in northern latitudes usually does not bloom the first year unless started indoors very early. In southern latitudes, seed may be sown outdoors either in spring or fall. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

- Pkt.
 1287. Japanese Hybrids. The best double flowering varieties. \$0.15
 1290. Frutescens (Marguerite or Paris Daisy). Large, single, white flowers .05
 1293. Chrysanthemum Inodorum (Bridal Robe). New; pure white; extra fine .10
 1296. Maximum (Triumph Daisy). Large, single, pure white, yellow center. .10

Clematis

No flowering vine has more rapidly advanced in popular favor than the Clematis. They are universally admired for their quick growth, fragrance, and superb blooms; fine for arbors, pillars, trellises, and rock-work. The seed should be soaked for at least 24 hours in warm water before sowing. When well up, transplant into small pots preparatory to planting in the open ground in May. Hardy perennial.

- Pkt.
 1302. Jackman's Finest Hybrids. The best large-flowering sorts. Blooms 4 to 7 inches across, and in splendid shades of white, crimson, lavender, and purple .05
 1305. Paniculata. Everybody knows this splendid hardy climber. When in bloom it is a fragrant blanket of white, grows easily; fine for cemetery. .10

Cosmos

One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. From seed when started early in the house or frame the plants will flower profusely in late June or early July. If topped when half grown, they will bloom quicker, the check seeming to induce early flowering. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains.



Large Early Flowering Cosmos.



Clematis Paniculata.

To make sure of flowering early, Cosmos should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.

- Pkt.
 1308. Giant White. This variety produces a profusion of large, pure white flowers which, being gracefully poised on long stems, are useful for decorative purposes. \$0.05
 1311. Giant Pink .05
 1314. Giant Mixed .05
 1317. New Giant Orchid-Flowered Cosmos, LADY LENNOX. This gigantic Cosmos is the forerunner of an entirely new race of Cosmos. It is of extraordinary size and beauty. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color, a delightful shell pink, lighting up beautifully at night. Habit of plant strong and vigorous, growing 6 to 7 feet high. Flowers may be cut with any length stem up to 5 feet. A splendid variety .15

Large Early-Flowering Cosmos

Unfortunately, large-flowering Cosmos do not bloom until late in the season. This new early-flowering strain begins blooming scatteringly in June, the quantity increasing gradually until July, and from that time until frost the plants are a mass of flowers. The flowers average 3 inches across; the plants are dwarfer than the late-flowering Cosmos offered above, forming compact bushes only 4 feet high.

- Pkt.
 1320. Early-Flowering Dawn. An early-flowering strain in which all the flowers are white. \$0.05
 1324. Early-Flowering Mixed. Both white and colored flowers .05

Columbine See Aquilegia

Manilla, Ind.

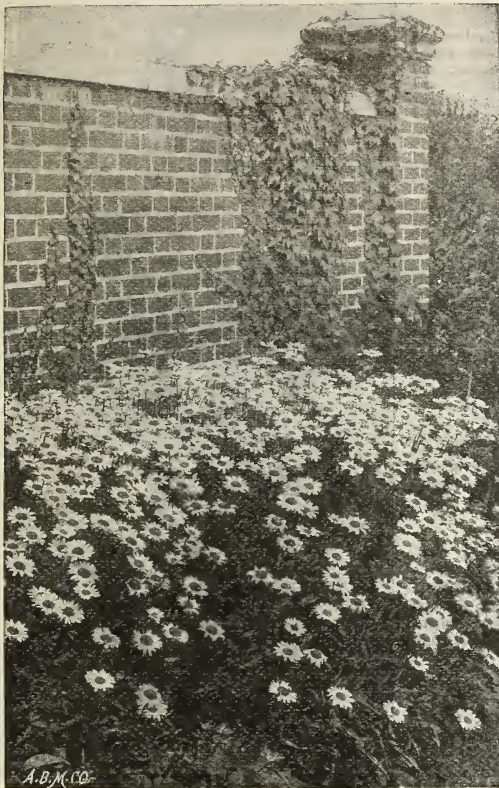
Have been ordering seeds from you for three years. Last year you could not fill my order, so am ordering earlier this spring. You were out of the Gladiolus bulbs last season, so if you can't send me what I have ordered, will ask you to substitute another. Ordered some two years ago, and they were beautiful. My favorite flowers are Gladiolus, and Asters. The Aster seed I got of you last year were very nice. I can recommend your seeds to anyone.

PEARLE BROOKBANK.

Ypsilanti, Mich.

I am enclosing you a share of my first 1919 order, and may send you another order later. You will note by this that continuing to send your catalog has brought results, and broken the ice.

D. Z. CURTISS.



Shasta Daisy.

Shasta Daisy

1345. **Alaska.** A splendid hardy perennial variety, with flowers rarely less than 5 inches across, of the purest glistening white, with broad, overlapping petals, and borne on long, strong stems; a beautiful cut flower, remaining in good condition a week or more\$0.05
1346. **Shasta Daisy.** A general mixture saved from a large number of extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties of great merit05

Dahlias—From Seed

Dahlias are easily grown from seed, and bloom the first season. The earlier they are started the better, which can be done nicely in a box in a sunny window or the greenhouse. Some specimens grown from seed are fully equal to many of the named sorts, and there is always the chance of getting some quick and profuse bloomers, and their colors are especially rich and brilliant.

1348. **Superb Dahlia Mixture.** This splendid assortment embraces every variety of Dahlias, both single and double. It will make an elegant bed of Dahlias at small cost\$0.15
1349. **Finest Double Mixed.** Seeds saved from choicest double flowers, including shades of red, pink, dark maroon, yellow, white, etc.15
1350. **Finest Single Mixed.** Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors15

Delphinium

(Hardy Perennial Larkspurs)

One of our most brilliant and effective garden plants. Of late years the size and colors of the flowers have been wonderfully improved. Persistent bloomers even in the driest seasons. 2 to 4 feet.

1351. **Giant Double Hybrids.** The blossoms are of immense size, semi-double and perfectly double, dressing the graceful towering spikes for from 2 to 5 feet of their length. Colors range from white and lavender through every shade of blue from azure to indigo and purple, several shades being blended in some of the varieties. Plants grow from 6 to 10 feet. By cutting off the spikes immediately after flowering, they may be had in bloom for several months. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 10 cts.

Cypress Vine and Cardinal Climber

These beautiful twining annual climbers are not as much grown as they deserve. Seed started in pots early in the house or hotbed, and seedlings set out in the garden after danger from frost, will make plants 20 feet high and be completely covered for three months or more with beautiful star-shaped tubular flowers borne in clusters that contrast effectively against the feathery fern-like, bright green foliage. Sown in the open ground they will of course commence flowering later. In the latter event the hard-shelled seeds should be soaked in water.

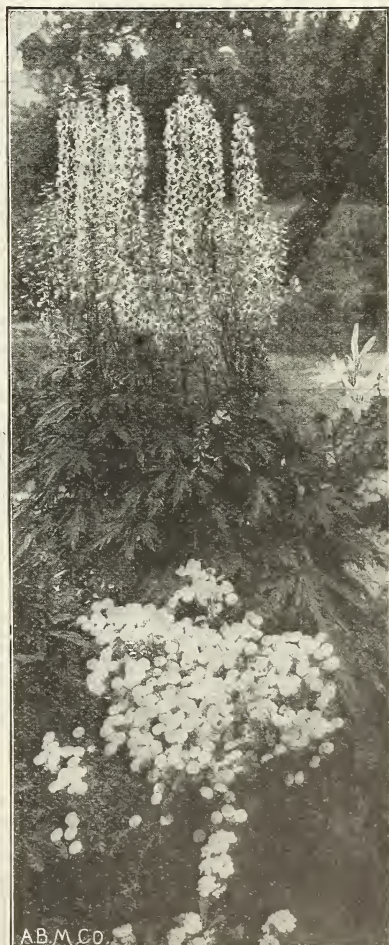
- Pkt.
1328. **Mixed Colors**\$0.10
1330. **Scarlet Queen or "Cardinal Climber."** This new hybrid Cypress Vine is one of the most beautiful annual climbers that we know of. In a warm sunny location in good soil, it grows about 20 feet high and is densely clothed with miniature palm-like, deeply serrated, rich, green leaves and literally bespangled with dazzling, scarlet, tubular flowers, 1 1/4 inches across25

Cockscomb See Celosia

Daisy—Bellis Perennis

A charming little plant for pots, edgings, and borders. Sow the seeds very early and the plants will bloom the first season and continue to bloom each season if given some protection during winter. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and continue blooming well into the summer. They do best in a rich soil and quite cool situation. Especially are they desirable for decoration in the cemetery.

- Perennial. About 6 inches high.
1336. **Double White.** Fine variety. Pkt., 5 cts.
1339. **Double Rose.** Clean rose-pink. Pkt., 5 cts.
1340. **Double Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.



Delphinium.

Dianthus or Pinks

Most beautiful and satisfactory summer-flowering annuals. Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form, one foot high. The flowers are immense, averaging six inches in circumference, are densely double and are produced in perfect succession during the whole summer and autumn in such numbers as fairly to crowd each other for room. There is a wonderful diversity of colors, from pure satiny white to red shades so densely deep and intensely brilliant that the eye can scarcely penetrate their velvety depths; soft pinks and flesh tints more dainty than brush could lay; and a large proportion of flowers hieroglyphically marked with various hues, the delicate tints and deep tones mingling in exquisite contrast.

From seed sown early in the spring, will bloom in July and continue until frost. Flowers are extra large and the greater percentage double, usually about three inches in diameter.

1352. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt., 10 cts.

Hardy Garden or Clove Pinks

This splendid class of hardy perennial pinks should be in all gardens. They have the delightful clove fragrance.

1354. **New Double Large-Flowering Grass, or Spice Pinks** (*Plumarius semper-florens*, fl. pl.) One foot high. The flowers, which are beautifully fringed, are much larger and more double than the old varieties, while the colors are far richer, including a large variety of colors and markings not known to the old-fashioned pinks. Many exquisitely spotted and splashed. They emit a delightful, sweet-scented spicy odor. Perfectly hardy, requiring only the ordinary culture of pinks. They increase in size and beauty every year. Bloom profusely during the spring and early summer. Pkt., 10 cts.

Dutchman's Pipe Vine See *Aristolochia Siphon*

Echinocystis—Wild Cucumber Vine

1357. **Lobata.** One of the quickest growing annual vines we know of; splendid for covering trellises, old trees, fences, etc. Clean, bright green foliage and sprays of white flowers during July and August. Pkt., 5 cts.

Forget-Me-Not—Myosotis

Few spring flowers are more admired than the Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. Perennials are hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till midsummer. The *Alpestris* varieties and *Dissitiflora* come into bloom in April, and are largely used for bedding or borders in connection with the spring-flowering bulbs, pansies, etc. The *Palustris* sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall.

1359. **Alpestris Victoria.** A favorite sort, with fine heads of large, clear azure-blue flowers; plants bushy and compact; makes a fine edging or bed. Pkt., 10 cts.

1360. **Dissitiflora.** Of dwarf, compact habit, with sprays of large, exquisite blue flowers, especially adapted for planting among spring-flowering bulbs. Pkt., 10 cts.



Wild Cucumber Vine.



Hardy Clove Pinks.

Foxglove—Digitalis

The tall flower spikes of the Foxglove, often 2 to 3 feet long are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery, or in bold masses. Used as a background for lower plants, they are very fine. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a cold-frame, where they make extra strong plants that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil and partial shade. When the center spike begins to fade, it should be cut out and side shoots will grow vigorously. Average height, 2 to 3 feet. Pkt.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1361. White. Very handsome, gloxinia-like flowers; robust; beautiful for cutting | \$0.10 |
| 1362. Purple | .10 |
| 1363. Rose. Bright, showy flowers borne profusely on fine spikes | .10 |
| 1364. Mixed. All the choice colors | .10 |

Giant-Flowering Hybrid Geranium

A strain of seed saved from grand New Hybrids, all greatly enlarged and improved. The flowers are extra large, round, of the most perfect forms, borne on splendid trusses, some of them forming balls 16 inches in circumference. The colors include shades of scarlet and crimson, rose, pink, salmon, cream-veined pink, bluish, snowy white, and all of the new aureole types with lovely rings and large white eyes, as well as the new Bird's-egg or Spotted type. Although perennials, they will produce nice bushy plants and flowers from seed sown the same season. The gorgeous flowers, borne continuously, render these most popular plants for pot culture in winter or for bedding out in summer. 12 to 18 inches high.

1365. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 15 cts.

Gloxinia

A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing magnificent flowers of the richest colors; thrives best in an equal mixture of peat, loam, and sand. Sow in March.

1366. **Hybrida Grandiflora.** An unsurpassed strain, containing the spotted hybrids as well as the finest self-colored sorts. Pkt., 25 cts.

Lincolnton, N. Car.
Several years ago I answered your advertisement and received 25 Gladiolus for 25c. They all bloomed the first year, and I was very proud of them. I am sending another order this year.

BRYTE ADERHOLDT.

Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

Delicate, free-flowering plants covered with star-shaped flowers, valuable for mist-like effects and as trimming in bouquets, also for hanging baskets or edgings. Sometimes called Baby's Breath. Will thrive in almost any well-prepared ground, but does best on a limestone soil. Make handsome specimens dried.

Pkt.

1367. Elegans Large-Flowering Pure White. Superior to the common Elegans, not only in size of flowers, but also in color. Very charming in bouquets with Sweet Peas or other cut-flowers ...\$0.05

1368. Elegans Mixed. Very small, delicate white and rose-pink flowers. Hardy annual; one foot high.05

Gaillardia—Blanket Flower

There are Annual and Perennial Gaillardias. The Annual sorts bloom all summer and autumn, and are noted for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of their flowers; excellent for beds and borders. The perennial varieties are grand and wonderfully effective in the hardy borders, their especial value being constant blooming from July until hard freezing weather. They require no winter protection, although applications of manure increase their strength. If the seed is sown early they will begin flowering at midsummer. Both classes are splendid as cut flowers. They are of the easiest culture, doing finely anywhere. Height, 2 feet.

Gaillardia—Annual Varieties

Very showy garden annuals, 1 to 2 feet high. Grown in masses they are especially effective; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced from early summer until frost; unrivaled for cutting.

1369. Mixed Single Varieties. A fine assortment. Pkt., 5 cts.

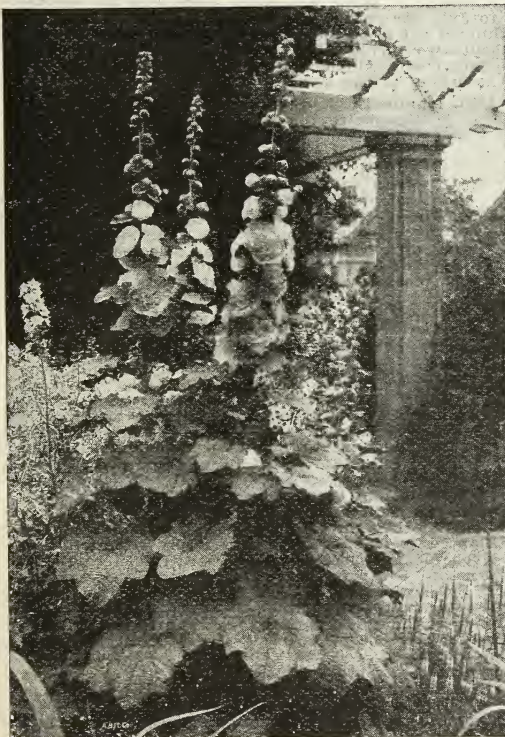
Gaillardia—Giant Hardy Hybrid

The flowers are often 4 to 5 inches across, colored in great diversity of variations and blendings, including such combinations as scarlet with gold edge, blood-red with yellow edge, yellow with orange disk, golden with scarlet border, pure yellow, fiery crimson and many others. These are hardy perennials, compact in growth and produce a succession of flowers summer and fall. As cut flowers, last in water for days.

1370. Giant Hardy Hybrid. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Helianthus

See Sunflower



Hollyhock.



Straw Flower.

Heliotrope

Heliotrope is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbenas.

1371. Lemoine's Giant Hybrids. Grand flowers, double the size of the older sorts. Bushes compact, about 18 inches high; heads of mammoth blossoms often measure a foot across. Deliciously flowering plants by July, which continue in flower until frost. Mixed, including purple, white, lavender, and blue. Pkt., 10 cts.

Helichrysum, or "Straw Flowers"

Monstrosum. These improved double "Strawflowers" produce much larger and more double flowers than the old varieties. They are showy garden annuals, of free growth, producing abundantly during the summer their large flowers, full and double, valuable "Everlasting" for winter bouquets. 2 to 3 feet high.

1372. Silver Ball. White	Pkt. \$0.10
1373. Fire Ball. Red .....	.10
1374. Golden Ball. Yellow .....	.10
1375. Salmon Queen. Salmon pink .....	.10
1376. Violet Queen. Violet .....	.10
1377. Mixed, all colors .....	.10

Hollyhock

(*Althea rosea*). For a background to a flower garden nothing is better than the improved strains we offer of this tall old-fashioned garden perennial. The large, richly colored blossoms, about three inches across, ranging from deep yellow and red to pure white, are set as rosettes around the strong growing flower stalks.

Sow seed in June or July in open ground and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position two or three feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. All double varieties are hardy perennials; five feet high.

Pkt.

1378. Darling's Prize Mixture. This is our best mixture. It is composed exclusively of the finest double-flowering varieties. It contains not only elegant colors, but also innumerable shades\$0.10

1379. Early Flowering. Blooms readily as an annual the first year from seed sown in spring. A wide range of colors in large single or semi-double flowers. . .10

Terrell, Tex.

Just want to say that I am delighted with your Special Collection of Gladiolus I ordered from you. They are beautiful. My neighbors all admire them.

MRS. F. M. KUYDENDALL.

Kochia Scoparia

1380. (Mexican Fire Bush, or Summer Cypress). A quickly growing foliage or hedge plant, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout the summer and fall. The foliage is as fine as moss and of clean, bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge. Hardy annual; about 3 feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

Larkspur See Delphinium

Marigold

No flower garden seems complete without this fine old-fashioned garden plant with its brilliant displays of yellow and orange, both tall and dwarf sorts, and with finely cut or entire bright green foliage. The African varieties are tall, usually one and one-half to three feet, and are well adapted for large beds, backgrounds or mixed borders, while the French are more dwarf and are often used for borders and pot culture as well as bedding. All of these varieties have finely cut foliage.

African Marigolds

For best results start seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart when danger from frost is over. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

- Pkt.
1381. Canary-Yellow\$0.05
1382. Golden-Orange05
1383. African Double, Mixed. 2 to 3 feet high; large double flowers of yellow or orange.. .05

French Marigolds

1384. Double Gilt Edge. Large-flowering French Marigold of robust growth and large, perfectly double flowers, measuring from three to four inches across; color, maroon, edged with yellow.05
1385. French Double Dwarf, Mixed Colors. Of compact, dwarf growth; one foot high, with double quilled flowers of maroon, yellow, striped, etc.05



French Marigold.

Mignonette—Reseda

Without Mignonette in our gardens, something indeed would be missing. Its large, deliciously fragrant spikes of bloom are everyone's admiration. Make successive sowing in the garden from April to July for continuous bloom until frost; and if the plants are thinned out to six inches apart, and the tops pinched off when about two inches high, stronger plants, with large spikes of elegant bloom will be the result. Height, 1 to 2 feet, according to the variety.

1387. Mammoth Red Goliath. This is the ideal Mignonette for garden or pot culture. Of strong, stocky growth, luxuriant rich green foliage. Branching habit; dense in length and 2½ inches in diameter. Surpasses all others in brilliancy of color. Strong, delightful fragrance. Pkt., 10 cts.

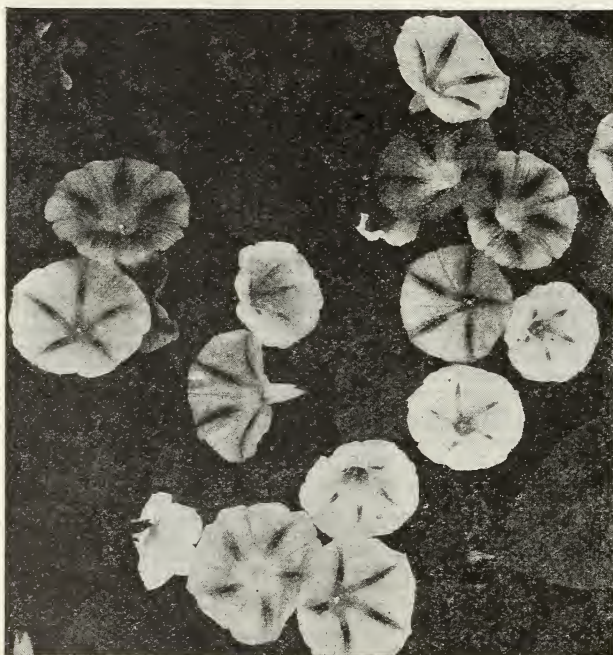
1390. Finest Mixed Varieties. An elegant mixture of all fine varieties, and many other choice sorts. This mixture was selected with the idea of perfecting a collection which would please every buyer. Pkt., 5 cts.

Moon Flower Vine

(Ipomea Grandiflora Noctiflora)

No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola, or old tree to cover, should neglect to plant the Moon Flower—the most rapid-growing of all climbing vines. Although a perennial species in the tropics, with us it is readily grown from seed as any annual, attaining full perfection during the summer. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense pure-white fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day; many of them measuring over seven inches across. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of 75 feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark-green, and are never troubled with insects. As the seeds of this flower are very hard, a notch should be filed in them and they should be soaked in hot water before planting, to hasten germination.

1393. Moon Flower, White-Seeded. The variety most generally grown, being large in flower, firm in texture, and very fragrant. It bears in great profusion its immense lovely white flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with a five-pointed star in center. Pkt., 10 cts.



Morning Glory.



Darling's Giant Nasturtium.

These grand bedding Nasturtiums have been developed through years of careful hybridization. This mixture contains seed saved from the largest flowering, most beautiful and varied collections ever sent out. The plants form perfect mounds about one foot high by one foot across. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce plants that commence blooming during the early summer and continuing until severe frosts. They are of the easiest possible culture, and are never troubled with insects.

1411. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Darling's Giant Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums

A new selection obtained by a French specialist by hybridizing, and distinguished by flowers of a large size and a richness and variety of coloring not to be found in Nasturtiums heretofore grown. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases over rockwork, etc., nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and rapidity of luxuriant growth, 12 to 15 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity.

1413. Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums

(*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*)

Both foliage and flowers of this class are somewhat smaller than the tall varieties, but the splendid profusion of bloom and the intensely brilliant colors of the flowers render them of the greatest value. Twelve to fifteen feet.

1414. Lobb's Finest Mixed. This elegant assortment of Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums is composed of the most brilliant colors in this class. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Nicotiana

Handsome bedding plants of the tobacco family, valuable for long and free blooming. The flowers are salver-shaped, with long, tubular corollas. Seed may be sown outdoors when the ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming, start in boxes indoors early in spring and transplant to open ground after danger of frost is past. Cover the fine seed one-eighth inch deep. Half hardy annuals; about three feet high.

1415. Affinis. Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evening or cloudy days. Very fragrant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

1416. Sanderæ, Mixed. Flowers white, carmine-rose, or violet, a little smaller than the Affinis, and, unlike it, in full bloom during the day. Very floriferous. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Morning Glory

(*Convolvulus major*, *Ipomoea purpurea*)

A handsome showy climber of easy culture and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc., if support be given the vines. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning.

Seed is usually sown outdoors early in spring in rows where plants are to remain.

	Pkt.
1394. White	\$0.05
1395. Pink .....	.05
1396. Blue .....	.05
1397. Mixed .....	.05

Mourning Bride

(*Scabiosa* or *Sweet Scabious*)

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than the old type.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high.

	Pkt.
1402. Double Dark Maroon. A beautifully attractive variety: flowers dark maroon-shaded purple.	\$0.05
1405. Double White. Especially desirable for mixed bouquets .....	.05
1408. Double Mixed. Colors include deep and light purple, scarlet, pure white and a dark mulberry white .....	.05

Myosotis See Forget-Me-Not

Nasturtiums

Darling's Giant Flowering Tom Thumb



Mourning Bride.

Pansies

Our Pansy seeds are grown exclusively for us from the most noted seed, and we know they cannot fail to give the most unbounded satisfaction to amateur and professional grower alike. Sow in the house, hotbed, or greenhouse; or as soon as the weather permits, the seed may be sown directly in the garden beds. Pansies thrive best in a rich soil, and cool, moist situation; they do splendidly in partially shaded places. They do not do well under trees, but in some locations where the sun strikes only part of each day, satisfactory results can be obtained. Seed sown from July to September and the young plants transplanted into cold-frames for the winter, will bloom grandly very early the following spring.

Giant Flowering Pansies

A distinct class. Plants vigorous and compact. The flowers are thrown well above the foliage and many of them are marked with large blotches. They are of enormous dimensions, some specimens grown on our grounds measuring over three inches in diameter. We offer the following separate colors:

- 1417. **Giant White.** Very large, well-formed flowers with dark purple eye.
- 1420. **Giant Pale Blue.** Gigantic blooms of a very delicate mauve-blue shade with paler centers, freely produced on compact plants.
- 1423. **Giant Purple.** Large, handsome flowers of a rich purple color, which contrasts effectively with Giant White. Comes very true from seed.
- 1426. **Giant Yellow.** Immense flowers, brilliant in color and of excellent form.
- 1429. **Giant Bronze.** A favorite and attractive coloring of bronze shades, all toning together. The flowers are of the largest size and of handsome form.
- 1432. **Giant Black.** Large, well-formed glossy-black flowers. The plants are compact and bloom for a long time.
- 1435. **Choice Mixed.**

Price: Single pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts., 25 cts.; 6 pkts., 50 cts.



Darling's
Giant Pansies.

Petunias

No bedding plants make a more pleasing display than Petunias. The distinct colors and markings make a brilliant show. The plants make a strong growth and bloom profusely until after hard frosts.

Petunia seed will germinate with little difficulty if a reasonable amount of care is used in sowing. First, be sure that the soil is well pulverized; then sow the seeds on the surface, pressing them into the soil by using a small, smooth board and cover very lightly with sand or fine soil. Seed sown in a hotbed or cold-frame early in the spring, will produce flowering plants in June. Set the plants about 18 inches apart. Seeds of Double Petunias do not possess as much vitality as the single, neither will all come double. Annual.

Darling's Giant Flowered Double Petunias

- 1436. This is a mixture of the best large flowering and fringed double petunias. Seed is saved from plants grown in pots, carefully pollenized and will produce grand flowers. Of course, everyone knows only a certain percentage of double flowers may be expected from seed, but our mixture will produce from 20 to 30 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice, large single flowers. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as those invariably produce the finest double flowers. Pkt., 25 cts.

Darling's Giant Flowered Ruffled Petunias

- 1437. This mixture is made by ourselves, and includes, besides the Giant Ruffled, all the colors of the large flowering and fringed sorts, and the unsurpassed superbissima varieties, with their delicately veined throats in various colors, and their truly mammoth flowers. We are positive no other Petunia mixture can produce flowers with as wide a range of colors. Pkt., 25 cts.

Darling's Giant Flowered Single Petunias

- 1438. **Howard's Star-Shaped.** Entirely distinct. The five-petaled blooms have star-shaped markings of blush-pink or white over maroon ground; very fine. Pkt.; 10 cts.
- 1439. **General Dodds.** Very fine blood-red variety; grows compactly; very free-flowering. Splendid for beds and borders. Pkt., 10 cts.
- 1440. **Snowball.** Charming, compact-growing variety; grows about 8 inches high and yields in greatest profusion all season its pure satiny-white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.
- 1441. **Striped and Blotched.** Most beautiful strain of Petunias for bedding and massing. Our mixture contains an endless variety of colors. Pkt., 10c.
- 1442. **Finest Mixed.** Choice mixture of colors and shades; makes a fine display. Pkt., 10 cts.



Darling's Giant Petunias.



Phlox Drummondii.

Phlox Drummondii

(Large Flowering). Unequaled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. The plants are hardy, bush-like annuals with many broad, flat-topped clusters of nearly round and star-shaped flowers. They are of easiest culture and bloom profusely through a long season. Especially attractive in masses or ribbon beds of contrasted colors; useful as window-garden plants and very desirable for combining in mixed bouquets.

Seed is usually sown very early in spring outdoors in rows one foot apart. A sunny situation is desirable. Well pulverized soil, preferably rich and mellow, should be used and the seed, which germinates rather slowly, covered with about one-fourth inch fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin to four inches apart. For very early bloom-

ing, seed may be sown outdoors in fall, or started indoors and transplanted early in April. Hardy annual.

Select Large Flowering. This is the finest type, having the largest heads of bloom as well as the largest individual flowers. Fifteen inches.

Pkt.	
1443. Snow White	\$0.10
1444. Bright Scarlet .....	.10
1446. Rich Crimson .....	.10
1450. Shell pink .....	.10
1453. Primrose .....	.10
1458. Deep Rose .....	.10
1461. Soft Lilac .....	.10
1464. Collection of a packet each of above seven colors	.50
1467. Choicest Mixed, containing a very large variety of colors .....	.10

Pink. See Dianthus

Poppy

(Papaver). Before tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

Double Annual Poppies

1471. A dazzling mixture of beautiful double Poppies, including only the improved double giant-flowering kinds of the richest and brightest colors, as well as the daintiest and softest tints. Grown in masses, it is brilliant beyond description. The plants are sturdy, thrifty growers, from 2 to 3 feet high, producing immense flowers, sometimes 4 inches in diameter. Some have fringed edges while others have broad, round petals. The variety of color is truly wonderful, including as it does, the most gorgeous shades—striped, blended, and rayed in innumerable tints, down to purest white. Mixed, Pkt., 5 cts.

1472. Cardinal. A bright scarlet, fringed, double. Pkt., 5 cts.

1473. White Fringed, or Carnation Flowered. Large, double fringed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Single Annual Poppies

1476. Giant Shirley Poppies. These are considered by many the most charming poppies in cultivation. The individual flowers are large and elegant, mostly single blooms, some semi-double ones, often measuring from 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are fluted and crinkled and in the sun appear like crumpled satin. The exquisite colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood-red, through all the shades of pink, rose, crimson, and carmine. Pkt., 5 cts.

California Poppies

A hardy annual with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful velvety cup-shaped flowers. Grows from 1 to 1½ feet high, and blooms profusely. The beautiful State flower of California.

1477. Extra Golden. An extra fine selection of the dark wild California Poppy. This is the finest colored Eschscholtzia and its richness of color is unequalled. Should be in every garden. Pkt., 5 cts.



Iceland Poppies.

POPPIES—Continued.

1478. **Darling's Superb Mixture** of annual poppies. All of the preceding varieties in one grand mixture. An ideal way in which to grow. Pkt., 5 cts.

Perennial Poppies

There are no flowers more ornamental and useful in our gardens than the various varieties of hardy poppies. Once started, they increase in size and beauty each succeeding season.

1479. **Iceland Poppies** (*Papaver Nudicaule*). These poppies are perfectly hardy and in bloom from June until frost; beautifully crushed, satin-like flowers of every conceivable shade of yellow, white and orange-scarlet. Plants grow about 12 inches high, forming tufts from which the flower stems issue most profusely. Very useful for cut flowers. Easy to grow. Pkt., 10 cts.
1482. **The Large Oriental Poppy**. Perhaps the most popular in cultivation, the sturdy plants growing about three feet high. Its color, a dazzling scarlet with coal-black blotches, is grand. For gorgeous effect, nothing can equal them in perfectly hardy plants. Pkt., 10 cts.

Portulaca

There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of *Portulacas*. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Sometimes they are started indoors, but usually are sown directly where plants are to stand. The seed requires a moderately high temperature for germination. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation, since in the shade the flowers are not fully expanded. Tender annual, about nine inches high.

SINGLE VARIETIES

	Pkt.
1485. Alba . Pure white	\$0.05
1488. Aurea . Deep golden .....	.05
1491. Carophylloides . Carnation striped .....	.05
1494. Striata . Yellow, striped with red .....	.05
1497. Fine Mixed .....	.05



Oriental Poppies.

Primrose—Evening

(*Oenothera*). Large, showy saucer-shaped blossoms, usually fully expanded only towards and during evening. The blossoms are yellow or white and very freely produced.

1499. **Acaulis Alba** (**Low White Evening**). Prostrate habit, leaves lying on the ground, smooth and divided equally like a dandelion leaf. Produces large flowers about three inches across which open clear white and turn to deep primrose pink. Sow in open ground early in spring. Make rows 15 inches apart; thin 5 inches apart in row. Hardy perennial; 6 inches high. Pkt., 10 cts.

Chinese Primrose

The charming and beautiful Chinese Fringed Primroses are indispensable for winter or spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are one of the most important winter blooming pot plants. The seed we offer is of the highest merit. Florists and others report that they have never seen finer flowers than those produced from our seed. Sow in March, April, or May.

	Pkt.
1500. Alba Magnifica . Finest pure white	\$0.25
1503. Convent Garden Red . Rosy red .....	.25
1506. Rosy Morn . Beautiful delicate pink ....	.25
1509. Holborn Blue . Unique shade .....	.25
1512. Stellata . A very pretty form with large heads of star-shaped flowers of various colors; a splendid type for decorative purposes .....	.25
1515. Double-Flowering . The finest varieties, mixed .....	.25

Blackstone, Va.

I bought from you this spring, Sweet Peas, *Nasturtiums*, *Gladiolus* and Sweet *Alyssum*, and I wish to tell you how beautifully they have thrived here in Virginia. The sweet peas have been the very prettiest I have ever grown, and I think I can say they were the very prettiest that were grown in our little town this spring. The *Gladiolus* are blooming beautifully now, also the *Nasturtiums*.

MISS FLORENCE SPINDLER.



Portulaca.



Salpiglossis.

Primula—Primrose

Primula Obconica

These are of the easiest culture in greenhouse or light window of dwelling house, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care, and should be sown during the spring in good porous loam. They will not germinate well in any compost containing peat or leaf mold. To develop the colors to the highest degree, grow in heavy soil at a temperature as near 60 degrees as possible. The Grandiflora varieties are the freest flowering, but lack the very large individual blooms of the newer Gigantea type.

	Pkt.
1518. Gigantea Kermesina. Rich crimson	\$0.25
1521. Gigantea Rosea. Pure rose color .....	.25
1524. Gigantea Mixed. All colors .....	.25
1527. Grandiflora Alba. Pure white .....	.25
1530. Grandiflora Rosea. Beautiful clear rose .....	.25
1533. Grandiflora Mixed. All colors .....	.25

Scabiosa See Mourning Bride

Scarlet Runner Bean

1564. A great favorite in England and Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed the bright scarlet sprays of pea-shaped blossoms. Pkt., 5 cts.

Salpiglossis

Very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long graceful stems. The flowers of purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black are beautifully veined or penciled and are excellent for cut flowers. They are easily grown and are most desirable for beds or borders.

For early blooming seed may be started indoors as early as the middle of March and the young plants set out in the garden one foot apart, or seed may be sown outdoors after settled warm weather. Blooms from August to October. Half hardy annual; about two feet high.

1540. Fine Mixed. Hybrids. Easily grown large, long-stemmed flowers, in many beautiful shades and markings. Pkt., 5 cts.

Snap Dragon See Antirrhinum

Stock

(*Mathiola*). Sometimes called Gilliflower. Considered almost indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted and particularly valued for edgings, bedding or pot culture. The improved varieties we offer of this favorite garden plant produce dense spikes of very fragrant and beautiful rosette-like double flowers in a wide range of attractive colors. They are suitable for cutting, being produced on stems of good length in pleasing contrast with the dark green foliage of the bushy plants.

Sow outdoors early in spring, using well fertilized, carefully pulverized soil and cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Make the rows fifteen inches apart. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant. Height of plants, 1 to 1½ feet.

Cut-and-Come-Again—Ten Weeks

A decidedly superior large-flowering strain with the foliage and blooms of the older type, but flowering much early and decidedly superior in length of stem and size of flower spikes. This group is also called Beauty Stocks, Early Flowering Brompton, Giant of Naples and Victoria Stocks.

	Pkt.
1570. Princess Alice. White	\$0.15
1573. La France. Rose .....	.15
1576. Brilliant Blood Red .....	.15
1579. Sapphire Dark Blue .....	.15
1582. Creole. Creamy yellow .....	.15
1585. May Queen. Delicate Lilac .....	.15
1586. Collection. One pkt. each of above 6 varieties. ....	.75
1587. Finest Mixed. All colors .....	.15

Strawflower See Helichrysum

Sunflower—Helianthus

These stately old-fashioned flowers with the newer improved varieties are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences. Valuable also as a screen to hide unsightly places and sometimes used to mitigate the evil of adjacent swamp holes. Hardy annual. Sunflowers grow readily in almost any soil, but do best on light, rich, limestone or alluvial land well supplied with moisture and not shaded by trees or buildings. The improved modern types of sunflower are really gorgeous in their brilliant coloring and most attractive in growth—many are excellent for cutting.

1613. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. The grandest of all double sunflowers—grows 7 feet high. Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very double Chrysanthemum-flowered Asters borne upon long stems. Pkt., 5 cents.

1616. Many-Flowered Double Helianthus (fl. pl. multiflora). The handsome flowers are produced at the base of each leaf, which makes the whole plant most highly ornamental. Grows erect, about four feet in height, with only a single stalk, but at each leaf joint is a short stem terminating in a fine double flower. Pkt., 5 cts.

1619. Stella. The plant of this fine variety is spreading with many branches and attains a height of about three feet. The flowers are about three inches in diameter and are of unusually pure golden yellow with black discs or centers, and are borne on long stems well above the foliage. Early blooming and produced in abundance throughout a long season. Pkt., 5 cts.

1622. Miniature Helianthus Cucumerifolius. Covered with hundreds of brightest orange, small, single flowers; of pyramidal growth, with bright, neat foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.

1625. Mammoth Russian. Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as ground is warm, in hills four feet apart each way. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Yields 50 to 75 bushels per acre. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Sweet Peas

How to Grow Sweet Peas

The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn, and during the winter months a good dressing of hardwood ashes or air-slaked lime should be given it. They should be in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row.

Much depends on the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown outdoors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of March and the middle of April. It is best to make a trench or furrow about six inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed. Cover with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above ground, thin out to two to four inches apart; when planted too close they do not attain their full development. They should be staked up either with branches of brush or stout stakes on which wire netting has been fastened. These should be at least four feet high, and five feet would be better. It is just as well to do the staking at the time of sowing.

During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently, and given an application of liquid manure once a week. A mulch of hay or rakings from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather. The flowers should be cut as often as possible, to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would stop them from continuing in bloom.

White-seeded varieties should not be sown until the ground is comparatively dry and warm. If sown under cold, wet conditions, the seed is liable to rot. With few exceptions, Sweet Peas are black-seeded, and these do not appear to be affected like the white-seeded sorts.

Giant-Flowered Countess Spencer Hybrids

A magnificent new type. The largest and most beautiful sweet pea in cultivation. The plants are healthy and vigorous, producing the greatest abundance of flowers of truly gigantic size, measuring, when full grown, two inches across the standard. The latter is round, full and gracefully waved. Usually three and often four of these large and beautifully formed flowers are borne on one long stem, and it not uncommon during cool weather, when Sweet Peas are at their best, to find as many as six flowers on one stem.

In the true Spencer, both standard and wings are beautifully frilled or fluted, which is its distinctive and most attractive feature. The vine is usually strong and healthy, attaining a height of from 6 to 12 feet, which, when properly grown, it literally covered with blossoms. The flowers are borne on strong stems measuring from 10 to 15 inches.

Price of Spencer Sweet Peas, where not otherwise specified. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts., ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, by mail, postpaid.

1628. New Margaret Madison

In New Margaret Madison we have a greatly improved strain of the popular lavender color found in original Margaret Madison. The size of the blossom is almost double and the form of the flower has been greatly improved so that it is now all that can be desired. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

1631. King White

The improvement in form, size, vigor, waviness, and purity stands eminently out when compared with other White Spencers, and calls for unstinted admiration. The number of four-blossomed sprays and the great length of stem will appeal to all lovers of Sweet Peas. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

1636. Blanche Ferry Spencer. A giant type of Spencer form, with rose standard and white wings, suffused and tinted with light pink.

1639. Countess Spencer. The original giant-flowered Spencer, with finest waved standard and wings clear pink, deepening somewhat towards the edge, but almost self-colored.

1641. Dainty Spencer. Very large Spencer, splendid form, white ground, beautiful picotee edge of rose-pink.

1643. Florence Morse Spencer. Standard beautifully flushed with a rich and distinct shade of pink; wings soft blush pink, giving the flower a charming appearance; very large and wavy.

1645. Helen Lewis. A very large and fine orange salmon-pink with especially bright orange standard.

1646. Illuminator. A glorious orange-salmon. One of the brightest.



King Edward Spencer.

1648. John Ingman. A fine, rich, rose-crimson, with veins of deeper shade.

1650. King Edward Spencer. The best pure-red Spencer, very large, with especially large wings.

1652. Margaret Madison. Beautiful self-colored azure-blue.

1653. Martha Washington. A fine large flower, white ground, margined with bright pink suffusing to center of standard and wings.

1654. Masterpiece. A splendid lavender, slightly tinted mauve.

1656. Primrose Spencer. Clear primrose of best Spencer form, beautifully waved; flowers large and mostly four blossoms to the stem.

1658. Vermilion Brilliant. A brilliant scarlet Spencer of splendid form.

1659. Wedgewood. A clear, bright, silvery blue with a slight suggestion of mauve in the standard.

1660. White Spencer. Re-selected strain. Flowers very large and of magnificent Spencer-waved form.

1661. Darling's Extra Select Spencer Mixture

This mixture is made up from a carefully prepared formula. It contains true Spencer varieties listed above. This formula was most carefully prepared with the idea of producing a well-balanced light mixture, but one containing at least a small proportion of each variety. It would be impossible to make a better mixture than Darling's Spencer Mixture. Pkt., 8 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75, by mail, postpaid.



Darling's Selected Grandiflora Sweet Peas

The Cream of the Named Varieties

Prices: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 6 pkts., 25 cts.; 13 pkts., 50 cts. All by mail, postpaid. A regular five-cent "packet" generally contains from 80 to 90 seeds, while an ounce contains from 325 to 400 seeds, varying according to size of seeds.

White

- 1664. **Grace Darling.** The grandest white Sweet Pea. White as snow, immense size.
- 1667. **Blanche Burpee.** A superb pure white variety, large flowers.
- 1670. **Emily Henderson.** A bold, well-formed, clear white flower.
- 1673. **Sadie Burpee.** Flowers of purest white and largest size, borne on long stems.
- 1676. **Dorothy Eckford.** The latest of the whites.
- 1679. **Mont Blanc.** The earliest white.

Light Shades of Pink

- 1682. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Light Pink.** The best pink. Soft and brilliant.
- 1685. **Katherine Tracy.** Soft brilliant pink.
- 1688. **Prima Donna.** Perfect flowers of an exquisite brilliant yet soft shade of pink.
- 1691. **Lovely.** Warm rose pink.
- 1694. **Countess of Lathom.** Cream pink.
- 1697. **Stella Morse.** Buff pink with cream tintings.
- 1700. **Dainty.** White, daintily edged with pink.
- 1703. **Janet Scott.** Pink and buff.

Darker Shades of Pink

- 1707. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Dark Pink.** Immense flowers of perfect form.
- 1710. **Her Majesty.** Delicate rose-pink.
- 1713. **Lady Mary Currie.** Fiery orange pink.
- 1717. **Royal Rose.** Deep carmine rose, wings rose pink, extra large and fine.
- 1718. **Prince of Wales.** A bright rose of intense color.
- 1720. **Bride's Maid.** Bright deep pink.
- 1723. **Stella Ferry.** Rose red, wings bluish white, very profuse.
- 1726. **Miss Willmott.** Orange pink.

Light Yellow

- 1732. **Mrs. Eckford.** A delicate primrose.
- 1733. **Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.** Primrose yellow.
- 1737. **Queen Victoria.** Rosy primrose, with cream wings.
- 1740. **Stella Morse.** Primrose, tinged bluish effect, a rich cream color.
- 1743. **Gorgeous.** Brilliant orange salmon.

Lavender and Light Blue

- 1746. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Lavender.** Beautiful light lavender; very fine.
- 1749. **Countess of Radnor.** Very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.
- 1752. **Dorothy Tennant.** Deep rosy heliotrope.
- 1755. **Lottie Eckford.** White suffused rosy lilac, blue edge.

- 1758. **Lady Grisel Hamilton.** Beautiful silvery lavender.
- 1761. **Mrs. George Higginson, Jr.** A clear, delicate light blue, new and very fine.
- 1764. **Admiration.** Delicate rosy lavender.

Blue and Purple

- 1767. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Azure Blue.** Bright, clear azure blue. The best blue.
- 1770. **Flora Norton.** A very bright, clear blue.
- 1773. **Countess of Cadogan.** Bright, purplish blue.
- 1776. **Captain of the Blues.** Standard, large, broad, bright purplish blue; wings expanded; lighter and brighter blue than the standard.
- 1779. **Navy Blue.** Dark indigo, blue and violet.
- 1782. **Duke of Westminster.** Clear purple, tinted with violet.

Shades of Red

- 1785. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Brilliant Scarlet.** The brightest and most perfect red.
- 1788. **Fire-Fly.** Very bright, intense crimson scarlet.
- 1791. **Salopian.** Rich deep crimson red.
- 1794. **King Edward VII.** Dark red, flowers large, borne on long, strong stems.
- 1797. **Cocinea.** Brightest scarlet.

Claret or Maroon

- 1800. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Purple.** Immense flowers of deep purple color.
- 1803. **Shazzada.** Dark maroon, shaded purple.
- 1806. **Black Knight.** Dark maroon.
- 1809. **Monarch.** Deep purplish maroon.

Striped or Variegated

- 1810. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Carmine and White.** The most striking bi-color.
- 1813. **America.** Crimson scarlet striped on white.
- 1816. **Gray Friar.** Delicate heliotrope, peculiarly tinged, marbled, and spotted with darker shade.
- 1819. **Aurora.** Striped rosy orange on white.
- 1822. **Ramona.** Striped and penciled light pink on white.
- 1825. **Senator.** Creamy white, striped with purplish maroon and violet.
- 1828. **Helen Lewis.** Mottled blue and white.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas

(Choice Mixed). One of the most satisfactory ways of growing Sweet Peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by a cross fertilization and if good varieties are planted, the result is certain to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture is made up of the above choice varieties. It is not made up of refuse stock, but is composed of the very best varieties grown.

- 1831. **Choice Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 6 pkts., 25 cts.; 13 pkts., 50 cts.; all by mail, postpaid.

Sweet Sultan See Centaurea

Sweet William

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple; with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

	Pkt.
1834. Single White	\$0.05
1835. Crimson .....	.05
1836. Scarlet .....	.05
1838. Single Velvety Maroon .....	.05
1839. Red, on white ground .....	.05
1840. Violet, on white ground .....	.05
1841. Collection of a packet each of the above six colors..	.25
1842. Single Mixed. All colors. Per oz., 40 cts. ....	.05
1843. Giant Double. A decided improvement. The plants are of robust, bushy habit, producing numerous stems, surmounted by immense umbels of full, double flowers, many of the individual flowers measuring over one inch in diameter. The colors are extremely varied .....	.05

Darling's Mammoth Verbenas

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors, free blooming, and of vigorous habit. For best results seeds should be sown early, in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. Verbenas are better grown from seed than from cuttings, being more vigorous and not liable to disease.

	Pkt.
1846. Pink	\$0.10
1849. Purple .....	.10
1852. Scarlet .....	.10
1855. Striped .....	.10
1856. White .....	.10
1857. Blue .....	.10
1858. Mammoth Mixed .....	.10
1859. Collection. 6 packets 6 separate colors, 50 cts.	

Wild Cucumber Vine See Echinocystis

Windflower See Anemone

Zinnia—Youth and Old Age

One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost; require little attention and succeed almost anywhere. For perfection of blossom start seeds in March, and prick out once or twice before transferring to the open border in May or June. Provide the plants with plenty of room, at least 18 inches apart each way, and they soon completely cover the ground.

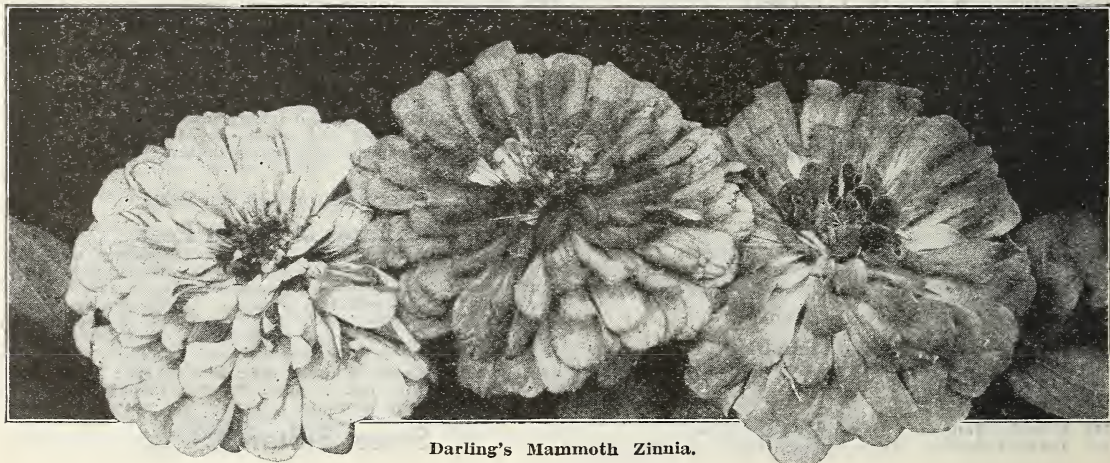
Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season, and the wide range of color is not less remarkable than their depth and richness.

	Pkt.
1860. Double yellow	\$0.05
1862. Double scarlet .....	.05
1864. Double deep red .....	.05
1866. Double magenta .....	.05
1868. Double orange .....	.05
1870. Double white .....	.05
1872. Double black purple .....	.05
1874. Double dark crimson .....	.05



Darling's Mammoth Verbena.

	Pkt.
1876. Double striped or zebra, mixed .....	.05
1878. Double choice mixed. Includes the above colors; a very fine mixture .....	.05
1880. Collection. 9 pkts., one each of above colors, 40 cts.	



Darling's Mammoth Zinnia.



A Planting of Gladiolus at Hillcrest, America in the Foreground.

GLADIOLUS, "The People's Flower"

The wonderful advance in the culture of Gladioli and the great improvement in the flower itself, have directed attention to it to a much greater extent than ever before. From the short spike, bearing a few small inferior flowers, of the old-time garden, it has been developed into the most magnificent, stately plant, bearing a wealth of large, exquisitely colored flowers, which excel the handsomest of the orchid family for beauty. For cut-flowers, the Gladiolus is unequalled. It lasts longer in water than any other flower, developing its splendid spike of flowers more perfectly than when left on the root. Spikes cut when the first buds begin to open will continue to bloom for 10 days or more until every bud has developed into a beautifully perfect flower.

No other flower of the kind costs so little and no other flower blooms so surely and abundantly, for anybody and everybody in any soil and in any climate. It is by far the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming with the least care and attention, making a display which for beauty of coloring and brilliancy is equaled by no other flower.

Our soil and climate seem to be particularly suited to the most perfect development of this magnificent flower. They grow strong and hearty with never a trace of rust, blight or decay. The spikes grow longer, the blooms larger, and the colors are far more brilliant than any we have ever seen elsewhere. Our bulbs when planted farther south, retain their superior qualities for two or three years, and produce flowers of color, size, and texture that cannot be approached by flowers produced from bulbs grown elsewhere.

A loose, friable soil, with a little well-rotted manure, is ideal. A free use of water during the active growing season, especially just as the little buds begin to open, will help to produce large and perfect blooms. While no flower can be grown with so little care, this one, more than any other, will pay for careful attention to cultivation. In Northern Michigan we plant Gladioli from the middle of April to the middle of May. The bulbs should be planted from two to four inches deep, depending on the size of them, six inches for large, bulbs being none too deep.

When planted in masses, they should be planted not more than six inches apart each way. If planted in rows for cultivation, the rows should be 18 inches apart and the bulbs about 4 inches apart in the rows. If a succession of bloom is desired, it may be secured by planting bulbs that come into bloom at different times, or by planting the same variety at two or three different plantings, saving the large bulbs until the last. The largest bulb is not always the best one. Medium sized bulbs usually bloom the best, and some varieties never do make very large bulbs.

In the autumn, before hard freezing, the bulbs should be dug and allowed to dry in the open air. When they are properly dried, the tops, old roots, and dirt may be removed. The small bulblets found around the large bulb may be saved in the same manner as the large ones. They will have to be planted about two years before they will be large enough to bloom. They will have the same kind of blooms as the parent bulb. The dry bulbs should be stored in a cool dry place, free from frost, until spring.

Bulbs are mailed free when ordered at single and dozen rates. Larger quantities by freight or express at purchaser's expense. 50 bulbs at 100 rate.

1900. America Without a doubt America is one of the most beautiful and useful Gladioli ever introduced. It is very strong and healthy with luxuriant dark green foliage and a freedom of growth and flowering not surpassed by any. Flower spikes are from 2 to 3 feet long, erect, with a great number of large spreading blossoms, all facing one way and showing a color, the delicacy and beauty of which it is impossible to describe with mere words. It is an exquisite soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white, the color the same as is usually seen in the most perfect Cattleya Orchids. No color like it in any other Gladiolus, none more beautiful. As a cut flower it is simply immense, lasting in water a week or ten days, the great blooms retaining their full size and coloring, excepting that as they become old the coloring becomes more delicate and beautiful. Our stock is very fine and genuine.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1903. Augusta A beautiful white variety with lavender anthers, strong spikes, often having two or three branches. Price: 1 bulb, 5 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1906. Attraction Deep, dark, rich crimson with a very conspicuous, large pure white center and throat. An ideal forcing variety, always gives satisfaction where its color is wanted. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.40; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1909. Blue Jay (Groff's). The best blue variety offered, its color and markings bearing a striking resemblance to the beautiful bird from which it has been named. Plant exceptionally vigorous, often attaining a height of six feet, flowers large, and are of the most pronounced blue color ever introduced, relieved by white shadings that give them the pleasing and effective contrast so decided and striking in the beautiful bird referred to. Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 25 bulbs, \$4.50; 100 bulbs, \$16.00.

1912. Baron Hulot (The Dark Blue). Long graceful spikes of good size, well opened flowers, having a rich indigo blue color. It stands alone as a unique and beautiful shade, and never fails to attract attention. We can strongly recommend it, and fortunately our stock is very large and price low. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.40; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1913. Brenchleyensis Brilliant vermilion-scarlet. Magnificent large blooms. Plenty open at same time. Extra fine for planting in masses or landscaping. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1915. Contrast Flowers of great substance and a beautiful, compact spike of perfect form. Color, intense scarlet and large, distinct, pure-white center, which is neither tinted nor mottled. One of the most striking and beautiful Gladiolus ever introduced. Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 25 bulbs, \$4.50; 100 bulbs, \$15.00.

1919. Chicago White The earliest white. The flowers are well expanded, well-placed upon the stalk, pure white with faint lavender streaks in the lower petals. In form they resemble the Childsii type. They are borne on tall, straight stems and from five to seven flowers are open at one time. One of the earliest varieties to bloom. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.40; 100 bulbs, \$5.



Mrs. Francis King.



Attraction.

1921. Dawn (Tracy). The most beautiful shell-pink Gladiolus ever offered. A long, graceful spike of magnificently formed flowers, all open at one time. The keeping qualities of this variety surpass anything grown, while its color and texture make it indispensable as a cut flower for bedding. New. Price: 1 bulb, 20 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.25; 25 bulbs, \$3.75; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

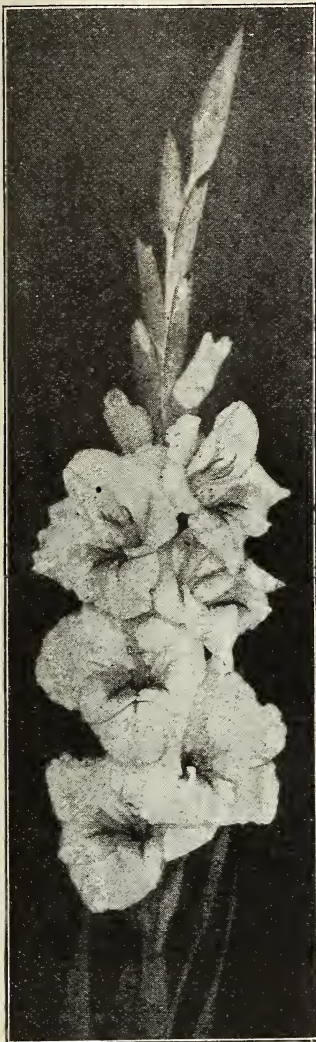
1922. Europa One of the very best of the white Gladiolus. Pure white, without a trace of color. Spikes are of perfect form with many blooms open at once. Blooms rather later than the other whites. The perfect formed spikes with large, wide open blooms, makes Europa, in our opinion the most desirable white gladiolus. Price: 1 bulb, 20 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.25; 25 bulbs, \$3.75; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

1924. Mrs. Francis King A variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty. The color of the flower is a light scarlet, of a very pleasing shade which attracts attention at once. The flowers are very large, usually measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, and are borne on long stems with from four to six flowers open at a time. While the flower stems of the Francis King are not quite as stiff as those of the other varieties we catalog, they are always straight, and the long, graceful spikes with the very large, brilliant blooms are certainly very beautiful. This grand Gladiolus should be found among every collection. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

Alton, Ill.
Please send me your fall catalog. My Gladiolus did splendidly, in fact, all my flowers attracted much attention, as some of them seemed to be new varieties around here.
MRS. EDW. HALL.

Springfield, Ohio.
Am sending you an order for some seeds, and I hope they will be as satisfactory as the Gladiolus I received from you two years ago. They were the most beautiful flowers I ever tried to raise. I have quite a lot of bulbs I raised from the seed I am planting this year.

ALICE WALTERS.



Glory.

1938. Jane Dieulafoy Flowers creamy white, lower petals stained maroon. This variety has many points of excellence to commend it. It especially remains in bloom a long time; an excellent bedding variety. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1941. Klondyke Strong, vigorous plant, blooming early; flower round, well opened, of a clear primrose yellow with blotch of vivid crimson-maroon. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs 50 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1942. Kathryn Immense, wide open flowers of a delicate lilac shade, borne on long, slender, graceful spikes. Very attractive. Very decorative. Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 25 bulbs, \$2.25; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1944. La Luna (Groff's). The large, heavy buds open as pale yellow flowers, white when fully expanded. These are relieved by a small brown marking in the throat, and have few equals in point of substance. Flowers are almost perfectly round, the superior petals being broad, well rounded, and overlapping. Plants three feet high, sturdy. Price: 1 bulb, 20 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.25; 25 bulbs, \$3.75; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

1945. Loveliness Delicate flesh-pink, lightly veined with deeper pink; soft creamy throat lightly penciled carmine; pink anthers, tipped with violet. A large flower and well named. 20 cts. each; \$2.25 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

1926. Glory (Kunderd) The opening buds are of a soft Nankeen yellow, edged with pink, but as the blossoms expand the ground color changes to a rich ivory white slightly suffused with pale lavender, which is deeper on the edges. The lower petals are buffish, with a pale crimson stripe through the center; the throat is penciled with buff and crimson. The spike is straight and strong and bears twelve to twenty blossoms, which are large and of graceful form. The petals are heavily "ruffled," giving the flower a peculiar soft and beautiful effect. This is the variety that made Kunderd famous. It was introduced six years ago, and was awarded certificates of merit at Rochester, Boston, and Baltimore. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.40; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1929. Giant Pink A second early variety with an exceedingly large and beautiful flower. Color, dark, rich, velvety pink with markings of dark red in the throat. Giant Pink grows tall, erect, and strong, with straight spikes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high, with the large, magnificent blooms well arranged, many being open at the same time. Giant Pink is one of the very easiest varieties to grow. It grows very strong and rank, always stands erect, with from two to four spikes to the bulb and an unusual number of blooms to the spike. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1930. Golden Queen One of the handsomest yellows. Clear primrose-yellow with markings of crimson-maroon. Blooms are large, well expanded, from 5 to 8 being open at the same time. Price: 1 bulb, 20 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.25; 25 bulbs, \$3.75; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

1932. Golden West Clear orange-scarlet, the lower petals blazed with golden yellow faintly suffused with violet shadings. The individual flowers are of large size and stand out boldly when grouped with others and always attracts attention. Fine for exhibition purposes. Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 25 bulbs, \$2.25; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1935. Independence (Woodruff). This variety has never received the attention to which its grand qualities entitle it and the strange reason for this neglect is found in the plant's splendid fertility. It proved so prolific that it quickly became abundant and the price was lowered so rapidly that buyers supposed it was of inferior quality and passed it over without examination. The color of the blossoms varies from deep rosy-pink to orange-scarlet but always brilliant and rich. It is used extensively by the Boston florists for designs. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.



Independence.

1947. Niagara A magnificent variety with immense flowers, often $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. In type the variety resembles "America," but the flowers appear to be somewhat larger, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. In color the flowers are a delightful cream shade with the two lower inside petals or segments blending to canary yellow. The throat is splashed with carmine, and the lower ends of the outside petals are also blushed with carmine. The stamens are purple and the stigmas pale carmine, this little addition to the coloring relieving the creamy effect of the petals. The flower spike is very erect and stout and is wrapped with broad, dark green foliage. The variety is evidently destined to lead in the cream colored varieties; in fact it would seem to be in a class all by itself. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.40; 100 bulbs, \$5.

1950. Napoleon A Magnificent New Gladiolus; First Introduced by Us in 1910. An unusually large wide open flower, borne on long, straight, graceful spikes, bearing from 16 to 20 flowers, six of which are usually open at the same time. Very hardy, prolific, and easy to grow. Fine for massing or backgrounds on account of its sturdy growth and brilliant coloring. One of the earliest to bloom. Color, bright brilliant red of very unusual richness with markings of rich maroon and cream. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 25 bulbs, 75 cts., 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1953. Panama (Banning). Flower and spike very large; like America but of a deeper pink; one of the most beautiful of all. No flower has received so many prizes and awards of merit, not only in this country but in England, France, Germany, and Holland. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 25 bulbs, \$2.25; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1956. Mrs. Frank Pendleton

(Kunderd). The selection of the most beautiful variety of any flower is a good deal a matter of personal preference, but in a list of the most beautiful gladioli

now grown the premier station would probably be awarded to Mrs. Frank Pendleton by the majority of judges. It is indeed a splendid flower and its brilliant beauty is obtained through a combining and blending of brilliant colors—bright pink of two tones and rich carmine, the latter appearing on the inferior petals. Its type of beauty is of a compelling sort—you cannot pass a vase filled with its spikes without stopping to admire. Wherever it has been exhibited, it has been given unstinted praise, and has won award at Boston, Worcester, Rochester, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and London, and this at a time when beautiful gladioli are not rare—the competitors and rivals of Mrs. Frank Pendleton have been famous beauties. The blossoms are large, well opened and of graceful form. The spike is tall and straight and the entire plant displays health and vigor. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 25 bulbs, \$2.25; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1959. Peace This magnificent flower is best described in the introducer's own words: "This is the grandest white variety ever offered in the world, and the international title of Peace was selected for this valuable type, which will become a standard variety and secure a permanent place in every country when known." The plant is most striking and attractive—its massive proportions give evidence of the constitution and vigor, rare in light-colored hybrids. These qualities are further proven by its exceptional reproductive powers, by offsets and division. The flowers are large, of good form, and correctly placed on a heavy, straight spike. They are beautiful white, with a pale lilac feathering on the inferior petals. "Peace" is not an early bloomer, but rather medium to late, and planted at the same time with other stock, it is in its best condition when most other varieties have passed blooming. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 25 bulbs, \$2.25; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1962. Pink Perfection In color a true La France pink. The softness of coloring and magnificent texture of the blooms make it one of the choicest of the newer varieties. Large open flowers on a strong spike. Price: 1 bulb, 20 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.25; 25 bulbs, \$3.75; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.



Napoleon.



Mrs. Frank Pendleton.



Wild Rose.

the more slender than those grown from Napoleon, they are more graceful, just as straight and very seldom fall down. The markings on the blossoms of these two flowers are about the same, although the colorings are entirely different. Wellington is a rich, velvety purple, shading to a rich cream at the throat with markings of maroon and cream on the lower petals. A truly royally colored flower. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.40; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1973. Wild Rose A remarkable variety and one that will gain in prestige as it becomes known, for it ranks with the very best. Color, very bright rose or blush tint, exceedingly delicate and pretty, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. We predict a great future for it. In its particular color it stands alone. Exceedingly fine for forcing under glass. Price: 1 bulb, 20 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.25; 25 bulbs, \$3.75; 100 bulbs, \$12.00.

1974. White King As tall as Kunderdi Glory, very rich sulphur white, splendidly ruffled, and nicely marked on lower petals. Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.25; 25 bulbs, \$2.00; 100 bulbs, \$6.00.

1965. Princeps Princeps has more than verified by its wonderful popularity in Europe and America, the claim made in introducing it in 1903. The flowers are five to six inches broad; the petals are very wide and rounded, well reflexed, forming an almost circular flower. The color is brilliant scarlet-crimson, carrying mostly three broad white blotches on the lower petals. Spikes four feet in height, produce twelve to fifteen flowers, opening in succession, forming continuous bloom for two weeks. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 25 bulbs, \$1.40; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

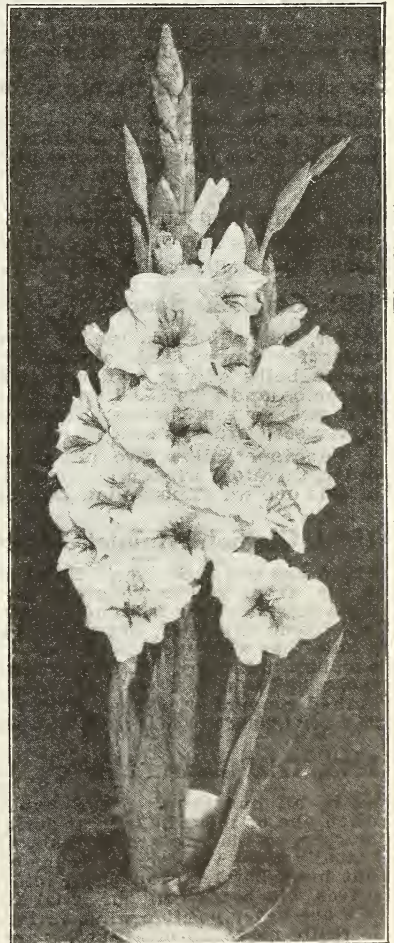
1966. Primulinus Hybrids These beautiful hybrids are obtained by crossing Primulinus, a small flowered species from Victoria, South Africa, with the larger varieties in this country. By this process we retain the dainty hooded effect and the varied and beautiful coloring of the Primulinus, with much larger flowers. No other strain has such varied and charming tints of yellow, orange, and saffron colors. Price: Mixed Colors, 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 50 bulbs, \$2.80; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1968. Sulphur King This is by all odds the most valuable yellow variety ever introduced. It produces a very long spike of the clearest sulphur-yellow flowers yet seen in Gladiolus. As it becomes known there will be a great demand for it as it fills the need for a sterling yellow variety. Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 25 bulbs, \$4.50; 100 bulbs, \$16.00.

1970. Wellington

Another
Grand Gladiolus;
First Offered by
Us in 1910.

While it does not grow quite as massive and stiff spikes as Napoleon, its general characteristics are the same. It is just as hardy and as easy growing, prolific and reliable. While the spikes are a lit-



White King.

Bedford, Ohio.

This spring I sent you my first order and I wish to tell you how pleased I am with the results. The moon-flower vine has climbed the full length of the support put up to hold it and is still climbing. It is now also in blossom. As for the gladiolus, they have given me more pleasure than I can express. Each of the twenty-five bloomed and each plant bore flowers so rich and varied in colors that I feel the bulbs were worth several times the amount asked. You may be sure I shall send you all future orders and recommend your seeds to all my friends.

MRS. J. W. GARRETT.

1976. Our Baker's Dozen Collection of Choicest Named Varieties**NAPOLEON.** Brilliant red with markings of dark maroon.**AMERICA.** Soft lavender pink, very light.**GIANT PINK.** Dark, rich, velvety pink, with markings of dark red.**PRINCEPS.** Very large flowers. Brilliant, scarlet-crimson with three white blotches on lower petals.**BARON HULOT.** Dark rich velvety-purple. The richest and best purple.**GOLDEN QUEEN.** A beautiful primrose-yellow.**PANAMA.** The newest and one of the best light pinks.**MRS. FRANCIS KING.** Light scarlet; very fine.**INDEPENDENCE.** Brilliant rose-pink with richly marked throat.**AUGUSTA.** White with lavender anthers; very fine for decorations.**PEACE.** Long, straight spikes. Very large flowers.**PINK PERFECTION.** The latest and best pink. Better than America or Panama.**KLONDYKE.** Primrose yellow with blotch of crimson-maroon.**13 OF THE CHOICEST NAMED GLADIOLUS FOR 75 CENTS.**

By parcel post, prepaid. Two collections for \$1.25; five collections for \$3.00. We cannot possibly make any change in this collection. It will always be sent exactly as listed.

1979. Darling's Petoskey MixtureA carefully selected, well-balanced mixture of Gladioli which should be planted extensively because of its great variety of color and the exceptional quality of the bulbs. Only the best bulbs of our choicest varieties are used in this mixture. Instead of its being grown as a mixture, each variety is grown by itself and the mixing is done by hand so as to insure varieties and colors being well distributed. **50 bulbs, \$1.00; 100 bulbs, \$1.50; 1,000 bulbs, \$10.00.** No orders accepted for less than 25 bulbs. If by express, 25 at the 50 rates.**Mixtures under Separate Colors** These mixtures are made up of only first grade bulbs of the best varieties, selected as to color. They are not grown as mixtures, but separately and hand mixed, so as to insure a great range of shades and varieties.

	Number of Bulbs		
	25	100	1,000
1982. White and Light Shades	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$15.00
1985. Scarlets and Red .....	.50	1.75	10.00
1988. Pink and Rose Shades .....	.75	1.80	12.00

1991. Gladiolus Special To encourage a larger planting of this grand flower, we will send free of charge with every order for flower seeds amounting to \$1.00, five choice bulbs of our own selection. With \$2.00, ten bulbs, and with \$5.00, twenty-five bulbs. These will not be sent unless mentioned at the time flower seed order is sent in.

We cannot allow two premiums on the same order, therefore when a customer takes advantage of this one we cannot allow the one on page two.

1994. Gladiolus Bulblet Collection Grow your own Bulbs.These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixtures. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but we have decided to offer a limited amount of them. **Price: 150 bulbs, for 25 cts.; 1,000 for \$1.50; sent postpaid.****1995. Trial Ground Mixture** In our trial grounds as well as in all our growing and handling, there are often one or more bulbs that get away from their marker, so that we are in doubt about what they actually are. We never take any chances on these, but immediately throw them into a lot by themselves which we call our Trial Ground Mixture. We are never positive what varieties this mixture is really made up of. But we are certain that it can contain nothing but choice kinds, as we never save any that are not. When you buy this mix-ture you may be satisfied that you are receiving more than your money's worth, and at the same time you stand a good chance of receiving single bulbs that will be worth more than you pay for 100 of the collection. Here is a good chance for speculation. **Price: 25 bulbs, 50 cts.; 50 bulbs, \$1.00; 100 bulbs, \$1.75; 1,000 bulbs, \$10.00.****1997. SPECIAL. 25 Blooming Bulbs for 25 Cents**These bulbs are of medium size, but will surely bloom the first year. Being young bulbs, the spikes of flowers will not be as long, but the blooms will be larger and brighter colored than those grown from older bulbs. They are not refuse stock, but are made up out of some of our choicest varieties. **Price: 25 bulbs for 25 cts.; postage paid. Don't miss this bargain.****1998. Gladioli from Seed** Very few amateurs have the patienceto raise blooming bulbs from the seed, for the reason that while a few will bloom in a small way the first year, it usually takes two growing seasons to bring the bulbs to blooming size. Those who have the little time it takes to devote to this work, and have a true love for flowers in their hearts, will feel richly repaid for their trouble. It is from the seed that all new varieties come. Each tiny seed will produce a flower different from the other, and none of them will be like the flower from which the seed was taken. The many beautiful flowers produced from a small sowing of seed, many of which prove to be very choice and valuable, is truly very enchanting. **Seed: Pkt., 10 cts.**

Niagara.

True Northern Grown Seed Corn

PRICES OF CORN AND GRAINS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES AND SAMPLES.



Burnham's Early Dent.

We are glad to say that the season of 1919 was the best corn season we have ever had in Northern Michigan. While it was too hot and dry for most other crops, it was ideal for corn so that there is more mature corn, suitable for planting, than ever before known. We have secured a good supply of this corn and are certain that it will prove to be very valuable to our Northern customers. It is certainly Northern Grown and will mature as far north as will any corn.

We have also been very fortunate in securing a good supply of corn grown in North Dakota and Minnesota. This corn is well matured, of high germination, and ought to ripen where any corn will ripen. At any rate, it will be fine for our customers who live a little farther south, probably better than the corn grown right here around Petoskey.

All the corn sold by us, unless otherwise specified, is grown especially for us in the North, as far north, in fact, as the particular variety will grow and properly mature. This insures extreme earliness and strong vitality, which is of most vital importance to the northern farmer. Our customers rely on all the seed bought of us as being exactly as represented. Every lot is thoroughly tested before we offer it for sale, so that we absolutely know that it is all right. We also advise our customers to order early so as to have time to test it for themselves and be doubly sure, and if they do not find it all right in every respect, we ask that they return it to us at our expense, for we cannot afford to have our customers plant seeds with which they are not entirely satisfied. However, corn must be returned within **ten days of the time it is received.** This gives plenty of time in which to test it, and is better for all concerned than to have it stringing along indefinitely.

Some purchasers who live in the corn belt, where corn grows very large, have found fault with the size of our corn seed. To these we will say, that you must take into consideration that our corn is grown in the far North where it does not make the growth it does farther south and the grains are not as large, but you may take this same grain and plant it in the South and it will produce larger and better grain than will seed of the same variety that is grown in the South.

Insist on having the best seed corn, regardless of cost. The difference in cost between good and poor seed is too small to consider when compared with results. There is no question but that corn of good vitality pays big, regardless of what it costs. Neither is there any question but that it pays big to plant seed corn from the North. It has stronger vitality and will produce more and better corn under similar conditions than will Southern grown.

All Corn is sent by Freight or Express at purchaser's expense, unless money is sent with which to prepay charges.

NOTICE: Prices:—The prices on seed corn and all other field seeds are subject to market changes. It is impossible for us to set prices on these seeds, at the time this catalog is printed, that would be fair throughout the season. So we now print a weekly price list, of all field seeds, a copy of the one in force at the time this catalog is mailed, being enclosed. We will be very glad to mail a copy of any future list on request. We will also be very glad to mail samples of any field seeds in which you are interested.

2000. Burnham's Early Dent The Earliest Dent Corn that Grows.

Burnham's Early Dent is a selected strain of White Cap Yellow Dent, and is the result of years of work by one of Michigan's best corn experts. We purchased the seed from Mr. Burnham when he retired from active work and left his farm. Since that time we have endeavored to keep it up to his standard. We offered it for the first time in 1909. Since that time we have sold all we could grow, and have never been able to keep enough ahead for planting a large acreage. What we have sold has been sold in small quantities so that we have succeeded in distributing it very thoroughly and extensively. Although we have always offered to refund money paid for this corn if it did not prove as described, we have never had a person ask for his money back, but instead have had hundreds of letters from purchasers who have been more than satisfied.

Burnham's Early Dent grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet, make a strong, vigorous growth, roots deep, and is not liable to fall down. There are practically no "suckers," but there is always an abundance of rank, rich green

foliage, making it very desirable for fodder. In height and strength of growth it will compare very favorably with any of the late dents which will not ripen outside of the "corn belt."

Burnham's Early Dent produces unusually large ears for an early corn. They average nine inches in length, have from twelve to sixteen rows of grain, and are well filled out at both butt and tip. They hold their size well out to the tip, and will yield more shelled corn to the basket than any other corn we have ever grown.

Burnham's Early Dent always outyields all other dent varieties in this locality. We know a good many will claim we are exaggerating regarding this corn, but we assure you we are not. We admit we are enthusiastic about it, justly so, we think, but every word we have said about it is the truth. It will cost you but little to test it for yourself. We wish you would. If you do, and find that we have misrepresented it in any way, we will gladly refund any money paid for seed.

Two pounds (about 1 quart), 75 cts., by mail, postpaid. Ask for sample and prices of larger amounts.

2006. White Cap Yellow Dent This corn has been greatly appreciated by farmers here in the North, as it is such a heavy yielder of both fodder and corn. The stalks grow about 8 feet in height, while the ears are always a good size, and no matter how unfavorable the season, whether it be wet or droughty, this corn will always produce at least a good average yield. It is a strong grower and roots very deeply, having sufficient vigor to produce a crop of corn even on thin, poor soil, which is not adapted for growing corn. The large size, handsome ears, are solidly packed with kernels of good average size, the exposed surface of which is white, while the sides of the kernels are yellow. Our White Cap Yellow Dent corn is fourteen to sixteen-rowed, and its very type expresses earliness and vigor. It is a suitable corn to plant in any section of our Northern States where corn will mature at all.

Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

2007. Minnesota No. 13 Corn Extra Early Yellow Dent. The commanding points of excellence which place Minnesota No. 13 at the head of all yellow varieties for northern planting are: its earliness, its enormous productiveness, its adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are borne usually two on a stalk.

Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in 90 days when planted on favorable soil and in a good location, but 95 to 100 days places it out of danger under average conditions. A variety of corn which will show such valuable characteristics is an acquisition on any farm, especially for planting in the North where early frosts are common.

Many varieties fail to do well when subjected to new conditions or require several years to become acclimated. Minnesota No. 13 corn, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions when other varieties would fail entirely. The stalks grow to a height of seven feet, and being leafy make excellent and very nutritious fodder.

Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

2009. Minnesota King (Half Dent) Taking into consideration earliness, size of ear, and yield, we consider Minnesota King one of the most valuable of early varieties.



White Cap Yellow Dent.

We grow a large acreage of it every year, and always get good yields. There are early varieties that under the most favorable condition will yield as much as Minnesota King, but take it year after year we do not believe there is another variety that will yield as well.

Minnesota King is a cross between an early dent and an early flint corn. The ears are of a fair size, with eight rows of broad yellow kernels half way between flint and dent. The stalks will average nearly eight feet in height, possessing a remarkably healthy and vigorous constitution, enabling it to withstand all extremes in weather, so that it continues to grow and mature under conditions that would render any other corn a failure. It appears to have a faculty of growing under adverse circumstances, and just the corn for wet, cold weather. Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

2012. Improved Pride of the North

The old, well-known standard early sixteen-rowed yellow dent corn. A strictly 90-day corn. Can be successfully grown as far north as any dent corn. It is very hardy, ears very uniform, measuring 8 to 10 inches. Cob red and very small. Kernels long and closely set. Stalks 6 to 8 feet, strong and excellent for fodder, often bearing two and sometimes three full-sized ears. Produces an enormous amount of shelled corn for the amount of cob. Exceedingly prolific and desirable variety for the North. Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.



Improved Pride of the North.



King of the Earlies.

2015. King of the Earlies Dent The ears are medium in length, cob very small, closely set with small deep kernels, very rich with oil and starch. Color, bright yellow. The stalks grow from six to eight feet in height, and are thickly covered with leaves close to the ground, yielding a large amount of excellent fodder, unsurpassed in feeding qualities. King of the Earlies can be depended upon to mature a very heavy crop of first-class corn in the northern part of Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Michigan. Our stock of it is carefully selected every year from the earliest and best ears, making it as nearly perfect as possible, and is unsurpassed in uniformity of type.

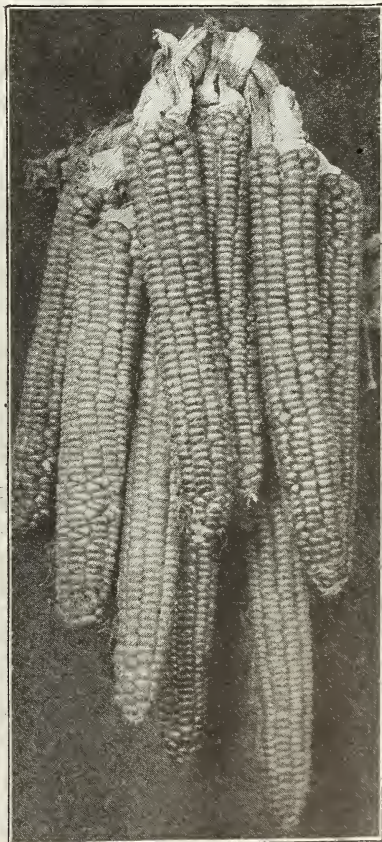
Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

2016. Reid's Yellow Dent This is a most excellent variety of yellow dent corn, and is recommended by some as being an early maturing variety, but it is not, although a medium, requiring from 110 to 120 days to mature, dependent upon weather conditions, but can always be relied upon to ripen as far north as the first tier of counties in Michigan and has often matured and produced good crops as far north as the southern Minnesota line, but to do this requires favorable weather conditions for corn to mature. It is a splendid variety of corn, and owing to its pure breeding and perfect ears, it has won a very large number of premiums and prizes at county institutes, state and national corn shows; it is one of the leading standard varieties and stands among the best all-round purpose yellow dent corn grown.

Our stock of this corn is extra choice, having been grown from absolutely pure seed, and we have made careful selection of the most choice ears, so we know our seed cannot fail to please the most particular or critical buyer of seed corn.

Description: It is a handsome yellow color, smooth deep kernels, medium-sized ears, very uniform in looks and appearance, rows close together and very compact and of great solidity, and a most beautiful corn; is also a very rich, nutritious corn for feeding purposes. You will make no mistake in planting liberally of it anywhere south of Michigan.

Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.



Canada Smut Nose.

2019. Iowa Silver Mine Corn The Great \$1,000 Corn. The corn says: "The most marvelous variety of corn ever offered, and which will surprise every one who plants it. If the farmers take hold of this as they should, they will revolutionize the corn growing of the country." Stalk grows to a height of seven or eight feet and sets the ears about 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. Just the right height. It is early, matured last year in less than 95 days. The cob dries out rapidly, so that it is ready for the market very early.

This variety is more generally grown throughout the corn belt and is more widely and favorably known than any other white corn. It is a sure cropper; very early, deep grain, pure white, and a good corn in every way. It seems to have the faculty of producing a better crop on old, thin land than any other corn, as it seems to adapt itself to unfavorable conditions. This seems to be a characteristic of most white corns.

Silver Mine is not, of course, adapted for northern conditions, and we do not recommend it for planting except south of Grand Rapids, Michigan. In favorable seasons it will produce a crop in southern Wisconsin and southern South Dakota, but in all seasons it is the corn to grow in southern Iowa, in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and southern Michigan. The ears bear sixteen rows, very straight and close together. For the locations mentioned, we believe this corn will give better results than any other white variety.

Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

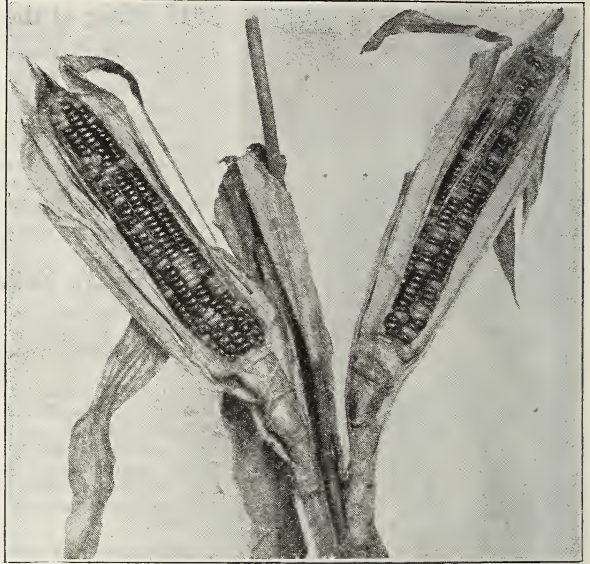
2030. Sanford's White Flint The handsomest of all flints. The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. If an ear be broken, you wonder that it is possible for so small a cob to hold and nourish so much grain. The ears are twelve to fifteen inches long, smooth and symmetrical. Kernels are broad and flinty, and white in color. White Flint makes a very sturdy and vigorous growth, with a great abundance of broad, succulent leaves, and is of great value for fodder and silage as well as grain. We consider this the finest of the flints. While it is not quite as early as Smut Nose, White Flint is a close second. A remarkably heavy yielder.

Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

For Prices on Corn Write for Our Weekly Price List and Samples.

2021. Squaw For once we believe that we have enough of this wonderfully early corn to fill all orders that can possibly come our way, and it was grown right on our own farms. It has again proven itself to be positively the earliest corn that grows. In many localities where all other varieties were frozen, Squaw corn was fully matured before any frost came. It is a flint corn with very peculiar coloring—blue, black, purple, red, yellow, and white all mixed together. With all its outside coloring, it is extremely white inside, and splendid for flour or meal. In fact, it is the corn from which the Indians used to grind their meal. It is the corn from which all other varieties originated. Many people prefer it for cooking to any of the improved strains. It is also first-class for fodder, being extensively planted for that purpose on account of the abundant foliage that it bears. It is a great yielder, yielding more per acre than any other flint variety.

We never saw better corn any place than our 1914 field of Squaw corn. Although it was not planted until May 25, and we had a very cold, wet season, it was fully matured and ready to cut by the 15th of September.



Squaw Corn.

It was planted on low, cold ground, and would have matured much earlier had it been in a higher and warmer location. 2 lbs., (about 1 qt.), 75 cts., by mail, postpaid.

2027. Canada Smut Nose An extra early flint corn grown more extensively than any other in the North. It will mature farther north than any other corn we know of, excepting Squaw Corn. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet high, are quite leafy, and as it "suckers" quite freely, it makes a great corn for fodder. It always yields well, always one ear and often two ears to the stalk. The ears are eight-rowed, and measure from ten to thirteen inches long, well filled to the end. The grain is yellow with splashes of red at the end of the ear. As the cob is very small, Smut Nose will shell a very high percentage of grain. Price, shelled: 2 lbs., 60 cts., by mail, postpaid.

If interested in Seed Corn in large quantities, ask for samples and our weekly price list.

Fodder and Ensilage Corn

The demand for good fodder has increased almost beyond belief; in fact, away beyond the supply, so that a great deal of inferior seed has been sold for this purpose. We are giving this branch of our business particular attention, and are selling all the seed we can grow. Our Fodder Corn seed has pleased our customers beyond our expectations. Many of them have written us that it has produced earlier, better and more abundantly than seed purchased elsewhere.

Our Fodder Corn is just as carefully selected as any of our seed corn, and is just as good in every respect excepting that it is not graded as carefully. It has just as much vitality, will produce just as much corn, but it will not be as true to type.

2036. Giant Red Cob Ensilage Greatest of all Fodder Varieties. This is a pure white corn with red cob, which grows very large, often yielding as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre. It is sweet, tender, and juicy, and furnishes more nourishment than any other variety. It can be fed green or made into silage, or cured and stacked. Drill in rows 3 ½ feet apart, ½ bushel of seed per acre, or more if a large amount of leafy fodder is desired with smaller growth of stalk.

2039. Pride Fodder This is practically the same as our Improved Pride of the North, excepting that it has not been butted, tipped, or graded, but is just a good selected lot of corn as it comes from the sheller. It is just as carefully selected as any of our corn, and will show just as high percentage of germination. A great many prefer this smaller-growing corn for fodder to the large, rank-growing, southern varieties for the following reasons: It is more easily handled, either with binder or by hand; it matures earlier and gives more fully developed ears; it is more easily cured; the smaller stalks make finer and richer fodder; the fodder is more easily handled when putting through the shredder, and the stalks make better manure when fed whole. It will produce just as many tons of feed to the acre as will the larger kinds.



Giant Red Cob.



Swedish Select Oats.

Darling's Seed Grain

Northern Michigan Grown

In 1919, grains of all kinds were the best they have ever been, in Northern Michigan. The growing and harvesting seasons were ideal, enabling us to secure a good supply of all kinds. The quality is also of the very best. Seeds are bright colored, plump and of very strong vitality. No one can go amiss planting Northern Michigan field seeds this year.

On account of the clearings on our Northern Michigan farms still being small, grains are not as extensively grown here as they are in the older settled places, but nearly all kinds are very successfully grown here on a small scale. What we do grow is always of very finest quality, free from disease and extra fine for seeding purposes.

Prices of all kinds of field seeds are subject to market changes. It is impossible for us to set prices at the time this catalog is printed, that would be fair, either to our customers or ourselves, for the whole year. We therefore print a **Weekly Price List** of all kinds of field seeds, and enclose a copy of the one applying at the time this catalog is mailed. We will also be very glad to mail samples of grains, and a later price list, at any time on request.

Oats

3000. Regenerated Swedish Select

"THE BEST AMERICAN OAT." There has been so much written about "Regenerated" grains that it is hardly necessary for us to say, that to regenerate a grain simply means to go back to the beginning and breed up or build up the variety just as was done when it was first originated.

This is what has been done with the Regenerated Swedish Select Oat. It is simply the old Swedish Select Oat bred up from the beginning just as was done when it was first originated. In it we have the Swedish Select Oat restored to its original purity and vitality. In fact, we believe we have even a better oat than we had in the first place, which is saying a good deal, for we have always claimed that the old strain of Swedish Select could not be beaten.

This splendid oat originated in Sweden, from where it was imported into Russia, and the original seed was brought from Russia to this country in 1898 by Prof. Carleton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The next year the Wisconsin Experiment Station secured these oats from Washington, D. C., with several other varieties for trial. They have been grown on the University

plots for several years under the supervision of Prof. R. A. Moore, and during all that time have been carefully tested and compared with thirty-six other varieties. Prof Moore says:

"We have found them, the most satisfactory of all varieties tested. On the experimental plats the oat yielded exceptionally well, having a stiff straw, light hull, and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. "The Swedish Select Oats (Wisconsin No. 4) seem especially adapted to high, well-drained land, and the best results are secured from clay loam soils. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats which enables the plant to resist drought better than any other variety tested. The straw is coarse and is noted for its stiffness and power to resist lodging."

We grow all our Swedish Select Oats right here on our own farms. The fields are carefully watched, and if any weed or grain appears that would damage the crop for seed purposes, it is pulled out and destroyed. For this reason, our seed oats are perfectly free from Canada thistles, wild mustard, and other weeds, which is more than can be said about some oats we have seen sold for seed purposes. We well remember one



Silver Mine Oats.

lot in particular, that being run through a fanning mill, yielded fully half a pound of fine mustard seed to the bushel. We know that you do not want to sow this kind of seed, and we will guarantee that you will not if you purchase your seed of us. We have been selecting and grading the seed we sow for so many years that we now have a strain of Swedish Select that excels anything we have ever seen.

3003. Silver Mine As Good as the Best. We have said very little about the Swedish Select Oat that cannot truthfully be said about Silver Mine. From our own experience on our own farms, we really do not know which is better. We have kept very close tab on both of them. If either one has excelled in any way, the Swedish Select has averaged a little the heavier to the measured bushel, although the Silver Mine has yielded just as many measured bushels to the acre. This advantage might be reversed if the oats were sown in a different locality under different conditions. The only way for a person to decide is to sow a few of each and compare them.

The Silver Mine and Swedish Select grow very much alike, ripen at the same time, and the seed is very similar, excepting that Silver Mine is free from awns. The seed of Silver Mine is very long, plump, white, and full of meat. It always yields very heavily, and is unusually exempt from disease. The seed we offer this season was grown under the same conditions as our Swedish Select, and is simply perfect. Write for free sample. Ask for Samples and Weekly Price List.

Spring Wheat

3006. Macaroni, or Durum Kubanka No. 5639.

There are many kinds of Kubanka Durum Wheat, but No. 5639 is the one that is recommended by the Agricultural Department of Washington as being the best. This is the kind we are offering, the seed from which it was grown having been originally procured from that department.

Durum wheat is particularly adapted to dry and semi-arid districts, being extremely resistant of drouth, the attack of fungous pests, rusts, and smut, always furnishing an excellent hard grain. Enormous yields of Durum Wheat are reported, in some instances reaching 80 bushels per acre.

The grains are rather large, very hard and glossy, often translucent, yellowish white in color, occasionally inclining to a reddish color. It grows rather tall, with broad, smooth leaves of a peculiar whitish color. The heads are compactly formed and are bearded. In our Northern and North-western States, Macaroni Wheat should be sown in the spring. Where the winters are mild, how-

ever, as they are south of the 35th parallel of this country (Kansas and further south), it can be grown to the best advantage as winter wheat. The grain being very large and not stooling very heavily, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels of seed are required per acre.

3008. Minnesota 169 Blue Stem Wheat

In originating this variety the Minnesota Experiment Station not only obtained a pure and true Blue Stem variety, but also one of the heaviest yielders ever offered. On account of developing such strong and vigorous-growing plants, the chaff enclosing the grain is much thicker and firmer than on most other wheat, for which reason it is not as easily affected by rust and blight as other kinds. It is also free from smut which sometimes does such great damage to common varieties. It has been proved that of all the spring wheat varieties the Minnesota No. 169 Blue Stem stands at the head, not only in yield, but also in quality. The grain is always nice and plump, flinty and almost transparent.



Marquis Wheat.

3009. The New Marquis Wheat Ten Days Earlier than Other Types. Yields more per acre. Higher milling quality. It is a tremendous yielder. Holds the World's Championship as the Best Wheat on Earth. New Marquis is from a week to ten days earlier than any other variety. It was originated by Dr. Charles and William Saunders, of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, and is the result of crossing the Red Fife and Hard Red Calcutta, a native of India. It has a medium short straw, which is very heavy, rendering it less liable to lodge than the other varieties. The kernel is very hard, dark and plump. In fact, it is the most beautiful wheat we have ever seen. When you consider that this was the wheat which won the Championship Prize at the New York City Grain Exposition, the \$3,000 prize at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge, Alberta, and again winning in open com-

petition the sweepstakes prize at the Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma, you can commence to appreciate how great it is.

Marquis Wheat has outyielded all other Spring Wheats grown under the same conditions of soil, cultivation and climate. The increased yield varies from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. A five-year average yield at the Brandon Experiment Station was 44 bushels per acre. Marquis Wheat has by numerous milling tests, shown a high percentage of gluten, a better color, greater absorption and heavy weight per bushel of grain. This question of quality is of great importance to the wheat grower. Almost without exception, Marquis Wheat will grade No. 1 Hard.

We never had as good success with spring wheat in Northern Michigan as we have had since we introduced Marquis Wheat. Since then we have had excellent yields, while our winter wheats have not been at all satisfactory.

Winter Wheat

3010. Brubaker Introduced by us in 1909, since which time we have sold thousands of bushels scattered over every State that grows winter wheat, and we have never received a complaint that it is not just exactly as we represent it to be. Our 1913 Brubaker wheat, on our own farms, yielded over 35 bushels to the acre and the seed certainly was very fine.

The Brubaker is a beardless wheat, with long, straight heads often measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The grain is large and plump, as hard as flint, and makes the very best of flour. The straw is very stiff, matures very early, and has never been known to be the least affected by blight or rust. The Brubaker is by far the best winter wheat grown in the North, and always brings a premium above market price at our mills.

3011. Red Rock Winter Wheat A new winter wheat originated at the State Agricultural College at Lansing and very highly recommended by them. We have tried this new wheat but two years and not thorough enough so as to be entirely satisfied as to its desirability for the general farmer and its adaptability to different soils and locations. Will say, however, that we have been highly impressed by what we have so far seen and heard of it. This wheat has been pretty well distributed over the state, and good results are being reported from many places. It seems to have been very successful in Kent County, where it is claimed to have saved the farmers many thousands of dollars in 1917. We will be better posted by the time another crop is harvested.

Wheat Prices are Subject to Market Changes. Ask for Samples and Our Weekly Price List.



Silver Hull Buckwheat.

Buckwheat

Being located as we are right in the midst of the greatest buckwheat-growing section in the world, our seed is of the very best quality. Buckwheat is mostly used for filling fields remaining unplanted after the middle of June. It is well to bear in mind that on the worn-out soil a plowed-under buckwheat field is a great soil fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 pounds per acre.

3012. Silver Hull Buckwheat This valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste and it makes whiter, better, and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Silver Hull is more productive and the grain meets with a more ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 49 to 50 bushels per acre.

3015. Japanese Buckwheat Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther North.

It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety.

3016. Speltz, or Emmer Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years, and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value, and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and an important place, too, on their farms. Speltz is unhesitatingly recommended for growing in the extreme Northern States of this country, also in the semi-arid districts farther south, and it should also be grown in all other sections of the United States. It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle, or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye. Professor Wilson of the South Dakota Experiment Station, in a careful experiment feeding calves, found Speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn. Sow about 2½ bushels. Method of cultivation is probably the least exacting of all cereals. It should be sown very early, and this can safely be done as it is not easily harmed by severe frosts.

Barley

3018. White Hulless Barley No Beards or Hulls. Great for Feed. White Hulless is different from any other barley. The grain looks like wheat. It is almost as heavy as wheat, equal to wheat in feeding value and will yield nearly twice as much. It succeeds in all barley-growing regions, and also in sections where common barley is not grown at all. It is very early, thus making a splendid nurse crop for feeding with clover; is entirely beardless, with soft straw, splendid for feed. Many farmers cut it for a hay crop. It yields as high as 60 bushels per acre, and for feeding value is not surpassed by any other grain. Sow in spring, 1½ bushels per acre, and treat just as you would any other kind of barley. Specially fine for poultry and for grinding for hogs.

3024. Oderbrucker Barley First introduced into the United States from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Bred and disseminated at the Wisconsin Agricultural College by Prof. R. A. Moore, who claims it is the greatest barley in the country for feeding and malting purposes. It and Mandscheuri have held the record for many years for the heaviest yielding varieties. It is bearded, and in manner of growth similar to Mandscheuri, but the straw is somewhat stronger and stiffer, and will stand up on the richest ground. Will not rust and is free from smut.

Grains Described on This Page Are Subject to Market Changes in Price. If Interested, Ask for Samples and Weekly Price List.



Earliest Spring Rye.

3026. Beardless Barley The strong feature distinguishing the Beardless Barley is its freedom of the troublesome beard, common to all other varieties except Improved White Hulless, for it is absolutely without beard. It is on this account not only much more agreeable to handle in threshing than other barleys, but it is much safer and better to feed to livestock. As a fattening agent for swine, Beardless Barley is particularly valuable. It is frequently used in succotash mixtures on account of the absence of beards, and in pastures where swine are allowed to feed will be found especially valuable. This variety is very scarce.

3027. Manshury Barley This splendid six-rowed barley was first recommended to American farmers by Prof. W. A. Henry, director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It soon became a great favorite, and is now the most reliable variety of barley grown in large quantities throughout the Northwest. It is early, grows very vigorous and strong, bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain. The strong root system and long stiff straw have always been characteristics of this barley, and in yield it has been wonderfully satisfactory.

As in the case of the Oderbrucker, the original seed of Manshury was obtained outside of the United States, the Manshury coming from Russia. For some years it out-yielded at the Wisconsin Station farm thirty-seven other varieties, and in some cases doubled the yield of the common sort. Without question this barley has been worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the Northwest.

This is a barley which will be found reliable in every respect. Its feeding quality, combined with its value as a malting barley and its reliability as to yield, places it in the front rank.

3028. Darling's Six-Rowed Barley

A Strictly Northern Michigan Product. We take great pride in this barley, considering as we do, that it is almost our own origination. Many years ago we had an unusually fine field of Manshury barley. The yield was very heavy. The grain was the best we had ever seen, plump, heavy, bright, and perfect.

This field of barley was the foundation of our present Six-Rowed Barley. Taking it as a starter we have selected, rogued, and graded each year since. Each year we have selected the very best seed we had, from our best field. This we cleaned and re-cleaned, until only the very best grains were left. This we used for our own planting. Each season the fields were gone over and every head that was not right, was pulled out and destroyed. Now we believe that we have the best strain of barley in existence. It matures about the same time as Manshury, excepting that when sown south, it will be earlier, on account of the seed being Northern Grown. It is a very stiff strawed, heavy yielding variety, always yielding, with us, more than any other variety. The grain is very plump and heavy and when properly harvested and cured, very bright and handsome. For the general farmer no barley will be as satisfactory or pay as well.

Rye

3033. Earliest Spring A Boon to the Farmer. It is a very profitable crop to grow, seldom yielding less than 30 bushels per acre, and often 40. It can be sown very late in the spring, after other grain is all sown. It does not grow quite as tall as winter rye, but yields just as well. Straw grows about 3½ feet high, is strong and not liable to lodge. Grain is plump and white, and cannot be told from the best winter rye. Our seed is home-grown on our own farms, and is full of northern life and vim. We call particular attention to the fact that we offer genuine Spring Rye. Many have been disappointed in receiving Winter Rye as a spring variety and we wish to emphasize the fact that we sell the genuine Spring Rye, sown in the spring and harvested the same season.

3036. Winter Rye The value of Winter Rye is becoming more apparent every year. It is much harder than wheat, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils, even on soils that would not

produce a fair crop of wheat. It will thrive even in dry seasons and on light, sandy loam. It is also grown not only for grain, but for fodder and soiling purposes. When sown in autumn, it starts up very early in the spring, and is ready for pasturage when about six inches high. It is often plowed under at this stage of its growth as it is then in condition to add great fertility to the soil. Rye does not exhaust the soil as do other grains, and can be cultivated longer on the same land than any other crop on the farm.

Pittsburg, Pa.
The Hulless Beardless Barley is all you claimed it to be. I am selling lots of it to my neighbors here for seed. Some of them thought it was wheat. I am well satisfied with the barley and shall sow no other as long as it yields as it does. Don't forget to send me your catalog as soon as ready.
LEVI R. MOORE.



Rosen Rye.

3040. Rosen Winter Rye A New Variety Just Brought Out by Our State Agricultural College at Lansing. Hardy; Frost Resisting; Big Yielding; Finest Quality.

Rosen Rye being a new production, is full of new life and vigor, which of itself, will cause it to outyield all the old varieties for years to come. Much more disease-resisting and hardy.

Rosen Rye now easily yields double any other kind of rye. This of itself makes it very desirable for it more than doubles the profit to the grower. It costs just as much to grow a 25 bushel to the acre crop of rye as it does one that grows 50 bushels to the acre. If there is a profit in the 25 bushel crop, it must be much more than double on the 50 bushel crop, for the last 25 bushels is all profit.

Rosen Rye is not only desirable because of its yielding qualities but also on account of its adaptability to different soils and climates. It yields heavily on our light, sand soils, and proportionately more on our heavier and richer soils. It is a boon to Northern Michigan, for it can be profitably grown on land on which we have never before been able to grow with profit.

Rosen Rye stools enormously. The straw is very tall, but very stiff, so that it does not lodge. The heads are unusually long, and always well filled. None of the half-filled heads so common in other kinds. The grain is plump, of grayish color, and of the very best quality for any purpose. No progressive farmer can afford to pass over Rosen Rye. All should get a start with this greatest of all winter Ryes as soon as possible.

Field Peas

3045. Darling's Black English Field Pea

The Best Stock Pea in Existence. This grand stock pea was first offered by us in 1905, and has steadily gained in popularity ever since. Each succeeding year we have laid in a heavier stock, and each succeeding season has seen our supply entirely exhausted long before the season closed. This year our supply is more limited than ever, but we will fill orders as long as it lasts. Its yielding qualities are phenomenal, being far ahead of anything in the pea line that we know of, 75 bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. The vines are strong and healthy, growing to a height of 4 feet, being loaded from top to bottom with well-filled pods about 3 inches long. In color the dry peas are a light brown, spotted with black and dark purple. In shape they are round, slightly wrinkled and flattened at the ends from being crowded so tightly in the pods. At first the color would seem to be an objection, but it is not, for this variety is grown for stock food, and the color could not possibly be an objection.

3046. Golden Vine, or Canadian Field

Grows about 3 feet high, yields well. Peas good size and light yellow in color.

3048. Soja Bean (Dwarf Early) This variety has been extensively advertised as the "German Coffee Berry," the seed sometimes being parched and ground for use as coffee. Plants grow 18 inches in height, and are immensely productive, having small, round seed. The plant being a legume, is valuable as a soil enricher, while the plant and seed make a highly nutritious forage.

3060. Clay Cow Pea These so-called "Cow Peas" are really a small bean of strong running growth, with a large and abundant glossy dark green foliage. The vines may be cut either for feeding green or they can be cured like clover for winter use. They are also most desirable for ensilage; for this purpose the seed should be planted in the hills with field corn, as the vines running up the corn-stalks are easily harvested and the combination of the corn-stalks and bean vines make excellent ensilage, and the land is more readily cultivated than where the Cow Peas are sown alone.

This variety is of extra strong growth and most productive of dry seed, being especially adapted for sowing in the Northern States. Seed should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf. For drills three feet apart, use one-half bushel per acre, or one bushel broadcast, while planted in hills four by four feet with corn one-quarter bushel is sufficient. The earlier they can be sown in the spring, the larger the crop of dry seeds can be produced, as the vines make a continuous growth until cut off by frost.

3063. Cow Pea (Whip-Poor-Will)

A very early maturing variety of upright or bush growth. The seeds may be gathered and the plants harvested much more readily than with the running or vine type growth. Ripening early, the crop may be harvested in time to plant winter grain in the fall, providing the seed can be planted by the middle of May. At the Delaware State Experiment Station this variety yielded thirteen tons of ensilage from one acre of land. The seed is light brown speckled darker brown of the same shape and coloring as the eggs of the Whip-poor-will. Plant seed in spring.

The Prices of Rye and Peas Are Subject to Market Changes. If interested, Ask for Samples and Prices.



Darling's Northern Grown Grass Seeds

On account of the prices of this class of seeds continually changing, we do not deem it advisable to quote them in this book. You will find them quoted on our weekly price list, a copy of which we will be glad to mail you at any time and will also consider it a favor if you will allow us to mail samples of our seeds when you are ready to buy. Let us know what kinds you are thinking of buying at any time, and we will mail free samples and prices. Farmers have learned that it pays to sow only the best grades of seeds to such an extent that there is very little demand for the lower grades. For this reason we offer but one brand of grass and clover seeds, which will always be composed of the very best **Northern Grown Seed** procurable. This seed will never test under 98 per cent pure and will usually go over 99.5 per cent pure seed. It will comply with the seed laws of all the States, and every shipment will be marked with the percentage of purity and germination. You will find our seed larger, more perfect, and better colored than seed from the South. Our seed is also more pure for the reason that the noxious weeds found in the old seed-growing localities have not become established on our new northern farms, our farmers being very particular about the kind of seed they sow. You will also find that this seed has the same strength, vitality, and true "Get Up and Get" qualities of our other **Northern Grown Seeds**.

NOTE: Prices of grass seed change so often as to make it impossible for us to set prices at the time this catalog is printed, that would be fair to either our customers or ourselves, for the whole year. We therefore print a weekly price list and enclose a copy of the one applying at the time this catalog is mailed. We will be very glad to mail samples of grass seeds and a later price list any time we are requested to do so.

3097. Northern Grown Timothy The Most Important of All Hay Grasses. This is the most valuable of all grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall at the rate of 12 pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses.

Timothy is the king of grasses. It is adapted to a wider range of conditions than any other variety of grass. It certainly is the hardiest; no other kind will stand the extremes of heat and cold better than this one; no other variety equals it in average yields, nor does any other variety excel it in feeding value. It luxuriates on clay and moist soil and is unsurpassed on peat, but is not so well suited for light sandy soils. The hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time; it is greedily eaten by all cattle, and horses are especially fond of it. On average soils it is frequently sown along with common Red and Mammoth Clover, and on lower soils generally with Alsike. For pasture if sown alone its growth is not thrifty enough and close pasturing is very injurious to it. For pasturing, therefore, it should be sown along with other grasses. Timothy is one of the most certain grasses to grow. It attains the height of its productiveness the first year after being sown. It has proven itself well adapted to the Northwest and seldom fails to make a good stand on prairie soil when sown early in the season under suitable conditions.

3100. Orchard Grass *Dactylis glomerata*. One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off, is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time with clover the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about 28 pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and it will last for years; but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns.

3103. Red Top *Agrostis vulgaris*. In Pennsylvania and states farther south, this is known as **Herd's Grass**, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about 10 pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

3106. Kentucky Blue Grass *Poa pratensis*. Fancy clean. Sometimes called June Grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy, and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage, about 28 lbs. per acre will be required.

Ask for Samples and Weekly Price List.



Petoskey Parks Grass Mixtures

Producing a Perfect and Permanent Swarth of Luxuriant Richness; and is Equally Valuable for Renovating Imperfect and Worn-out Lawns

There is nothing more attractive than a well-designed house surrounded by artistically treated grounds; and of the essential features of home grounds none is so important as a beautiful lawn—the rich, green, velvety turf being the heart and life of all. A lawn may be formed by laying turf or by sowing seed. The gain in time by sodding is so slight as to scarcely be worthy of consideration, while the results obtained by both methods are not to be compared. Sods in dry weather leave crevices about which the grass dies out; then the grasses that compose a pasture or roadside sod (generally the kind used for “sodding” lawns) are not at all the best sorts for forming a perfect lawn, and will not give a smooth, elegant surface.

PETOSKEY PARKS GRASS MIXTURES are the result of years of study and careful observation, which, if our directions are followed in seeding, never fail to produce quickly a thrifty growth

of fine velvety, rich green grass, continuous in verdure from early spring to winter, and creating a springy, dense, carpet-like turf and permanently beautiful lawn.

THE QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED.

There is no fixed rule, but a liberal sowing is always satisfactory, while a light seeding is a waste of time and usually disappointing. A beautiful lawn may be produced in a few weeks, or it may not approach perfection for two or more seasons, according to the quantity of seed sown. We have frequently, when in a hurry for a fine close turf, sown at the rate of seven bushels of 20 lbs. each to the acre, with the most successful results, but in general the following quantities will produce the best results: 1 quart to 250 square feet; 1 pound to 400 square feet; 5 pounds to 2,000 square feet; 20 pounds to 8,000 square feet; 100 pounds per acre. For renovating old lawns, about one-half the above quantities, average, is required.

4000. Petoskey Parks Special Lawn Grass

Mixture Thoroughly Tested and Analyzed for Germination and Purity. Composed of

Evergreen Grasses, suitable for our American climate, and made up from only the finest and cleanest grades of seed. This splendid mixture is composed of only the finest dwarf-growing evergreen grasses; absolutely free from weed seeds or other impurities; especially adapted and mixed in proper proportion to suit the American climate. In comparing the cost of our Special Lawn Grass with other mixtures sent out by the trade, remember that the natural weight per measured bushel of our mixture is 40 pounds per bushel, while that of most mixtures is only 14 pounds per bushel. To obtain this exceptional heavy weight per bushel, we must and do use only the heaviest and best samples of the various grasses which compose our mixture. This is in itself a guaranty against sowing weed seeds, as the heavier the mixture, the more thoroughly re-cleaned have been the component grasses. Price, 1 lb., 50 cts., by mail, postpaid. Write for prices one larger amounts.

4003. Petoskey Parks Shady Lawn Grass

Mixture

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade of trees, which have baffled all efforts to get into grass, but with this mixture there need be no further difficulty. It is a combination of fine, dwarf-growing, evergreen varieties, which in their wild or natural state are to be found growing in the woods or other sheltered or shaded spots. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently “sour,” and if the drainage is defective, it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse bog grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet, or forty bushels to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should be first removed by the use of a sharp rake. Price, 1 lb., 50 cts., by mail, postpaid. Write for prices on larger amounts.

We do not sell our seeds through the stores. The only way you can procure our Hardy Northern Seeds is to order direct from us.

The CLOVERS

Northern Grown

We handle but one grade—the very best there is.

3113. Medium Red, or June *Trifolium pratense*. This variety of Clover is profitably the most important member of the group of true Clovers. It is the most popular Clover for growing, principally because of the fact that it is more easy to secure a stand of it when seeded in connection with a grain crop. Because of this fact it can be used in the crop rotation to a better advantage than most of the other varieties, as it does not require any extra labor to secure a stand. Medium Red Clover produces the very best quality of hay, and is one of the most valuable pasture crops. It not only produces an abundance of the most succulent, nutritious food, but supplies the soil with an abundance of nitrogen for the succeeding crops.

This variety of Clover is without a doubt the foundation of our agricultural development, and it would indeed be a hard proposition to make a success of any branch of agriculture without this wonderful plant.

Our Medium Red or June Clover has become widely known for its purity, strong vitality, vigorous growth and stooing qualities. The best is the cheapest when it comes to clover seed. Inferior cheap grades you will often find to be simply a mixture of weed seed, sand, dirt, and shrunken clover. Our superior grade of clover seed will give you the best value for your money.

3116. Mammoth, or Large Red (*Trifolium Pratense Perenne*) Mammoth Red Clover is quite distinct from Medium, being larger, of coarser and more robust growth, and two to three weeks later. It is also more hardy, stands frost better and is more permanent. On rich, loamy soils it attains an immense growth, yielding much more bulk than medium clover, but makes only one crop, and pasture after that. It grows well on land too poor and on soil too low for Medium Red, and is, therefore, largely used to restore fertility to worn-out soils. It is particularly good for light soils where Medium will not do so well. Mammoth Red Clover should be in every permanent pasture, as it retains its greenness throughout the summer and furnishes a larger amount of forage than Medium Clover, and as a fertilizer for green manuring it also surpasses Medium Clover, growing more rank and making more bulk to plow under.

What we say regarding the quality of our Medium Red or June Clover is also applicable to our Mammoth Red Clover. Both of these clovers are as fine and full of life and vigor as any Clover seed can be. All this seed is grown right here on northern soil, and we know whereof we speak when we say it is fresh and contains no dangerous weeds like dodder, yellow trefoil, plantain, etc., which are generally in clovers grown elsewhere.

The purity and vitality tests of our Mammoth Clover Seed are exceptionally high, running 98 or 99 per cent. This year it is particularly fine, bright, pure seed, the finest we have had for many years.

Our ambition to make our various grades so eminently pure, so vastly superior to any other Clovers is fast creating a standard of their own for high quality that would be almost impossible to surpass.

3119. Alfalfa *Lucerne*. The chief merit of Alfalfa lies in the fact that it may be cut three or four times a season, each cutting bringing enormous yields of sweet and nutritious forage which is much relished by all kinds of stock. Care should be taken when cattle are first turned in not to allow them to overfeed, as it is liable to cause bloating. It is an excellent soiling crop, and makes the best hay when properly treated. In hay making it should be put in cocks instead of windrows, which will tend to prevent the shattering of the leaves. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, about the middle of April, or earlier should the ground be in good condition, without a nurse or cover crop. The soil must be deep, rich, well prepared, and well drained. It should never be sown on heavy, sticky clay land where water stands a short distance below the surface. A large crop once established, the results are wonderful—three cuttings a year being the regular thing, averaging ten tons of green fodder to the acre. Not only this, but it will continue to give ten tons

to the acre for ten or fifteen years. As a land enricher it is unsurpassed. The long roots, ten to fifteen feet under ground, bring up lots of buried mineral fertilizer, while, like all the Clover family, it is a great nitrogen gatherer.

When buying Alfalfa seed, you cannot afford to use seed that has been grown under climatic conditions not suitable to the production of high class seed. Remember when ordering your Alfalfa seed that we handle the very choicest qualities that can be grown, and we sell no irrigated or imported seed. Our seed stock is grown by some of the largest growers in Nebraska, Montana, and the Dakotas. Our prices are the most reasonable that you can secure on the quality of seed which we handle.

All our seed is backed by our Absolute Guarantee, and sold subject to State and National tests, and is all shipped to you on approval. If you do not find it satisfactory in every way, ship it back and we refund your money, for we are not satisfied unless you are.



Alsike Clover.

3122. Alsike, or Swedish *Trifolium hybridum*. The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them.

It adapts itself to a great variety of soils, growing on the edge of a stream, in swamps or on low land and also flourishing on dry and stubborn, stiff clay upland soils, thus being capable of resisting the extremes of drought and wet alike. It is well liked by all stock, either green in the pasture or when cured for hay. Horses, cows and sheep prefer it to Red Clover, as it makes finer and better hay than this, the stalks not being so thick and woody. This clover grows 15 to 20 inches high, the heads are round and flesh colored. It can be sown with Timothy to good advantage, as both mature at the same time, which is a very important feature for the production of hay. Wherever the Medium Red Clover fails for certain reasons, Alsike should be sown on account of its hardy nature; it is perennial and will not winter kill. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick, heavy undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. Seed is taken from the first crop. Sow 6 to 7 lbs. per acre.

3128. Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian

Trifolium incarnatum. An annual variety in common use in the South for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed, and of very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the South, but should not be planted in the North until spring. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

3125. Sweet Clover, or Bokhara A variety of clover that resembles alfalfa both as to appearance and habit of growth when young. It grows much larger than alfalfa—often 6 to 8 feet high. It makes a very vigorous growth and is much used to plow under as a green manure. Is valuable in the bringing up of old waste and worn-out soils and thrives well even on extremely poor soil. If plowed under it adds humus and nitrogen to the soil, or if simply left to grow up and drop back for a few years the decaying stalks and roots will do wonders for the land.

Its greatest value other than a fertilizer is in preparing the soil for Alfalfa as the bacteria of Sweet Clover is the same as that of Alfalfa. Sweet Clover will thrive on all classes of soil and will inoculate land otherwise too poor to establish Alfalfa. It is also largely used for bee pasture, its small white flowers yielding much honey. Sow 15 to 30 pounds seed per acre, either spring or fall, but preferably in spring. The white-blossomed variety is the most valuable, although the yellow is just as good for inoculating and fertilizing. Hulled seed is preferable to unhulled as it germinates more readily.

Sweet Clover grows in all parts of the United States; it possesses a wider adaptability in regard to soil and climate than any other clover or alfalfa. It thrives on the poorest, sandy soil and on dry hillsides where no other clover will grow.

As a pasture plant, Sweet Clover is most valuable. It is the first forage plant in spring that affords green food to animals and the last one that is killed by frost, and in mid-summer, too, it is cheerfully green when all grasses are dry and parched.

Sweet Clover ranks the highest of leguminous crops. Like all plants of this class it has the ability of gathering nitrogen, the dearest of all fertilizers, from the air, and enriches the soil with it; but it is different from all other legumes in its remarkable root development. All other clovers have slender, fibrous roots which are slow to decay, but Sweet Clover develops clusters of fleshy roots which reach many feet into the ground, and which the New York Experiment Station estimated to weigh 20 tons per acre, and these long, fleshy roots decay when two years old, as soon as the seed matures, leaving their nitrogen contents in condition for immediate use, and the soil in the highest state of permeability through their deep penetration.

When cut 15 to 20 inches long there is no better hay on earth. Sheep, hogs, cattle and horses develop a particular fondness for it.

SCARIFYING THE SEED.

One great difficulty with sweet clover in the past was slow germination. In the natural condition the seed has a very hard hull and the germ does not start quickly. Sometimes spring sown seed would not sprout until fall, and at best only about 70 per cent germination might be expected.

It has been discovered that if the hard shell of the seed can be scratched or cracked, practically all of it will germinate very quickly. There has been a machine built to do this scarifying and we have installed one of them in our warehouse so that we can now supply our customers with seed that will show a high percentage of germination. The process of scarifying results in rubbing the seed against sandpaper, so that the hull is very thin, while in other respects the seed retains its normal condition, except the microscopic scratches in the seed-coat show where the sandpaper has chipped it. Of course it costs a little more to add the extra cost of labor, and the loss by shrinkage is considerable, but you get value received. A bushel of scarified seed will give you 25 per cent greater germination than untreated seed, and is really worth that much more to the planter. Use 12 to 15 lbs. of scarified seed per acre. This gives a heavy stand resulting in hay of fine texture and quality.

3131. White Dutch *Trifolium repens*. This is of particular value in mixtures for permanent pastures and lawns, and will grow on almost any kind of soil, even on wet and moist ground, but not on such as overflows for any length of time. Being very hardy and of creeping habit, it will also prevent the ground from being washed away by heavy rains. The seed is very fine, and if sown by itself, about five pounds are sufficient per acre; it should, however, never be sown alone, unless it be for raising seed. White Clover is used mainly for sowing in mixtures with other grass seeds, especially with Blue Grass, to obtain permanent pastures.

Mio, Mich.

I received the seed order today in good shape. I have used your seed for about 15 years and have never had cause to complain about any order filled by you.

HIRAM J. STEVENS.

Darling's Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

NOTE: Prices of this class of seeds change so often as to make it impossible to set prices at the time this catalog is printed, that would be fair for either our customers or ourselves during the whole year. So we print a new price list every week and enclose the one in force at the time this catalog is mailed. We will be very glad to mail samples and a new list any time we are asked to do so.

Millet

3134. Japanese Millet (*Billion Dollar Grass*).

The best soil on which to sow this Millet is one which is in a fair condition of fertility and inclined to be wet rather than dry. Japanese Millet is adapted to all sections of the country. It will grow six to eight feet high and yield 15 to 20 tons per acre. It is excellent for silage. It is fully equal to the best corn fodder as food for milch cows. The seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre, but it is better to sow it in drills 10 to 15 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds per acre, as this variety stools remarkably and should not be sown too thick.

3137. Hungarian Panicum Germanicum. This is a species of annual millet growing less rank with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands.

Luxuriant, vigorous and leafy in an extreme barely imaginable. Unexcelled as a hay producer; all cattle relish it; grown in enormous quantities in all states where grass is short. The hay is not so coarse as that of most other varieties, but the yield is nevertheless quite large. Earlier than Golden Millet and often used as a second crop to follow barley or early potatoes, etc.

3140. Millet, Common *Panicum miliceum*. Requires a dry, light, rich soil and grows 2½ to 4 feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. It is early maturing and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pounds per acre, from May 1 to August 1. The hay produced from this variety is not so coarse as some of the other Millets. For grain, sow in drills, about 12 pounds per acre and not later than June 20.

3143. Millet, Golden An improved large-leaved variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow, and very attractive in appearance.

The Golden Millet grows very rank, and is one of the best varieties for hay, it being sweet, palatable and milk producing. On good rich soil the yield is 5 tons of hay and more per acre. The hay may seem coarse, yet it is very tender if cut at the right time, which is when in full bloom, and cows, horses and other farm stock are all exceedingly fond of it. About 35 lbs. are sown per acre.

3146. Rape Dwarf Essex, for Sowing. There is but one variety of Rape that has proved profitable to sow in America and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted, is likely to become a pernicious weed. There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this, and



Japanese Millet.

its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

Ground should be prepared same as for turnips. Sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows 2½ feet apart, at the rate of 2½ pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall forage crops or by itself, using from one to five pounds of seed per acre.

3149. Sunflower, Large Russian This has large heads borne at the top of a single unbranched stem, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows 5 feet apart, and 10 inches apart in row. Cultivate same as corn. When seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with a fanning mill. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Some species are planted largely in the flower garden for ornament.

3152. Flax *Linum usitatissimum*. Sow late in the spring to avoid frosts, and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel when cultivated for seed; if for the fiber, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather. Thresh early in the fall and in dry weather.

If interested, Ask for Samples and Latest Price List.

3155. Vetches (Sand, Winter, or Hairy)

Vicia villosa. A very hardy forage plant, growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about 40 inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Seed round, black, and should be sown $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.



Rosen Rye and Winter Vetch.

Among the various leguminous plants introduced during recent years with such manifest advantage to farmers there is not one of greater value than the Hairy Vetch. As a soil reclaimer and forage crop it has no equal, and it is only to be regretted that this Vetch is not more universally sown. It is an annual plant similar in growth to a very slender and straggling pea vine, covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in pastures and when cut for hay. It bears our heaviest frosts without injury. While it does not make a very vigorous growth during the winter, it yet lives and grows, and is ready to push into quick and luxuriant growth as soon as ever the mild days of spring set in. When once this growth starts, it continues through wet and drouth and the quantity of forage made is wonderful. As a soil improver, it is richer in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash than any of the Clovers or the Cow Pea. When plowed down, the soil will be found to be as mellow and full of vegetable matter as possible, and when consolidated with the roller, will be in the finest condition for the production of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and a grain crop. As a fertilizer it has few equals, as it grows on poor ground exceedingly well and an acre of Vetch plowed under is equal to \$20 to \$40 worth of commercial fertilizer.

3158. Vetches, or Tares (Spring) *Vicia sativa*.

A perennial, pea-like plant grown as an annual in the North. Desirable as a forage plant and valuable as a cover crop for orchards. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre.

3161. Kaffir Corn

Grows four to five feet high. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. For grain, sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to one bushel either broadcast or in drills.

3164. Improved Evergreen Broom Corn

Best variety for general cultivation on account of color, and quantity of brush. Ripens early; grows 8 to 10 feet high; brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. Our stock is select, having been saved by professional growers from their own plantings.

3167. Sorghum, or Early Amber Sugar Cane

This is the sorghum of the Northern States. Many leading dairy farmers regard Sugar Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants today for their purpose. It can be easily grown on any good corn ground, is sweet and tender, and greedily eaten by cattle, horses and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder, and may also be used for pasture. Sow any time from May to July, 12 to 15 pounds per acre, in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. Or if sown broadcast, use 50 pounds per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety, and the most used.

Culture: Sow in rows or drills, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, using about 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre, and treat it the same as corn. It brings the largest returns on rich, well manured soil—15 to 20 tons of green forage, or 150 to 200 gallons of the finest quality syrup have been produced from an acre. When the seed heads, which are rather dark in color, are nearly matured, the cane is ready for the syrup factory. The seed heads are then cut off to be cured, and the seed saved, while the canes are tied in bundles, after they are stripped of their leaves. After that, the canes should immediately be taken to the factory.

Billings, Mont.

I am sending you an order for some seeds. I wish to say I sure want your California Russet Potatoes, as they are the best potato we ever raised here. We are out of seed. I hope you will give us the best possible for the money.

DAVID ROBINSON.

Barron, Wis.

I was well pleased with your corn last year, and as you already see by the order enclosed, that I am going after the same stuff again this year. I planted a bushel and a half on six acres and five acres filled my silo 12x32. 42 lbs. of this order is for my neighbor who is going to plant some after seeing my corn, and you likely will get orders from some of my other neighbors.

FLOYD CRAMER.

Seeds Described on This Page Are Subject to Market Changes. If Interested, Ask for Samples and Latest Prices.

For Success with Legumes Inoculate Your Seed with "NITRAGIN"

Do not sow Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Peas, or Beans without



Helps Legumes, Stores Nitrogen in the soil—a Safe, Sure Bacteria applied on the seed.

Increase Crop Yields—Safe—Simple



"Nitragin" is put up in a granulated medium and packed in a ventilated can, the modern scientific way of packing legume germs.

Science has definitely proven that certain crops must find certain bacteria in the soil or they will prove a failure.

The pure culture system of inoculating Legume seed is endorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, experiment stations, other agriculture experts and farmers who have used "Nitragin." It insures your crop. It will enable you to get a "catch." Don't fail to mention crop you will use "Nitragin" on.

PRICES

When Ordering, Name Crop It is Wanted For

Garden size, for Peas, Beans, and Sweet Peas (shipping weight 4 oz.)	\$0.30
1/2-acre size (shipping weight 4 oz.)	.50
1-acre size (shipping weight 8 oz.)	1.00
5-acre size (shipping weight 2 1/2 lbs.)	4.00
10-acre size (shipping weight 5 lbs.)	7.50

By mail.

\$0.40

.60

1.15

4.50



Note the nodule development on the roots of the above legume plant. This the result of pure culture inoculation.

Send for Free Booklet on Legumes

Order Garden "NITRAGIN" for Garden Peas and Beans—Only 35c

"Black Leaf 40" Nicotine Sulphate 40 per cent Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You cannot go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

"Black Leaf," is a liquid. Where possible, it is best to order it with bulky seeds to be sent by express or freight. Where shipped by itself, it will go very cheaply by express.

By Parcel Post.

1 ounce—makes 6 gallons of spray	\$ 0.50
1/2 pound—makes 40 to 120 gallons of spray	1.10
2 pounds—makes 160 to 500 gallons of spray, by freight or express, \$3.25	3.50
10 pounds—makes 800 to 2,500 gallons of spray, by freight or express, \$13.75	

Kills Maggots, Cutworms, Grubs, Ants, and Other Insects and Worms
infesting Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Beet, Radish, Cauliflower, and all other Vegetables



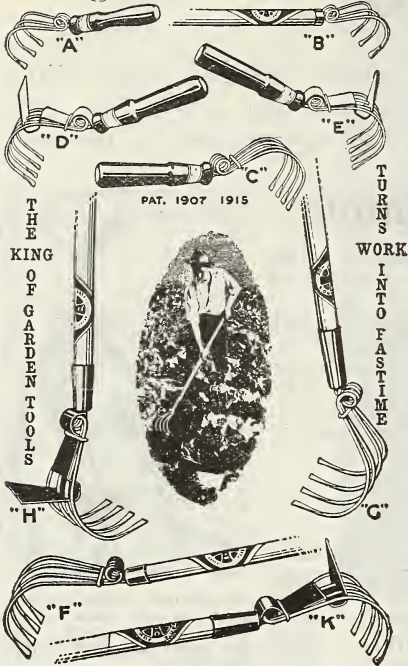
Prices of Carco Vegetable Spray

	By Freight or Express.	By Parcel Post.
One pint—makes 10 to 15 quarts mixture	\$0.50	\$0.65
One quart—makes 20 to 30 quarts mixture	.80	1.00
One gallon—makes 80 to 125 gallons mixture	2.00	2.00

Read What Others Say About Carco

I made a thorough test of Carco for root maggots with results eminently satisfactory. It surely does the work for which it is intended. Another bed fifty feet from where the experiment was made where no preventive agent was used, the maggots destroyed the entire bed.—R. L. Dalton, Dist. Horticultural Insp., Olympia, Wash.

We found your Carco Spray to be a very valuable remedy for the Root Maggot. We have used it extensively on our Cabbage fields with excellent results, and also in our garden on Turnips, Rutabagas, Cauliflower, and Onions. We regard it as the best product of its kind obtainable.—The Tillinghast Seed Co., La Conner, Wash. Seed Growers.

**REICHARD'S
COMBINATION SPRING-TOOTH**
Magic Weeder Hoes

Magic Weeder Hoes

The Magic Weeder Hoes have now been before the public for a number of years, during which time many thousands have been annually manufactured and sold, with sales increasing every year. They have received high commendation and approval from many who are thoroughly acquainted through a practical experience with the use of various kinds of weeders, hoes, or hand cultivators, and who place the Magic Weeder Hoes ahead of all Garden Tools of this class.

The Handles, which are thoroughly selected, strong, straight-grained stock, are guaranteed not to loosen from the twisted shank, which thoroughly grips the handle like a vise.

The Tines are formed to enter the ground on the order of a plow, lifting and pulverizing the soil, loosening and rendering friable, thus subserving moisture, so essential to the rapid growth of young plants.

The Tines are formed of the very best steel that can be obtained for the purpose. They are provided with an oblique coil near the shank, thus acting independently of the others and making it work very easily, obviating all danger of clogging and breaking.

Style	Length of Handle	Length Over All	Diameter of Tines	Width	Price by Mail Postpaid
A	5 1/4 in.	9 1/4 in.	5-32 in.	2 in.	\$0.25
B	18 in.	22 in.	5-32 in.	2 in.	.35
C	5 1/4 in.	10 in.	5-32 in.	3 in.	.40
D	6 in.	11 1/4 in.	5-32 in.	3 in.	.50
E	6 in.	11 1/4 in.	5-32 in.	3 in.	.50
F	42 in.	50 in.	6-32 in.	4 in.	.70
G	48 in.	57 in.	8-32 in.	5 in.	1.00
H	48 in.	56 in.	7-32 in.	4 in.	1.25
K	48 in.	56 in.	7-32 in.	4 in.	1.25

The Lenox Plant Sprayer
For the Back-Yard Garden—Only 70c

With this new sprayer a fine spray may be thrown under, over, or upon the foliage of any plant or shrub, thoroughly drenching and removing dust and insects. Water or any kind of liquid Insecticide may be applied with it. Spraying under the leaves, the thing long needed. The most effective, convenient, and durable, and the cheapest of all sprayers. It is available for house plants, garden plants, vegetables, shrubs, small fruits, etc. For sprinkling the wash it is worth its weight in gold. 70c each, postpaid. Also 2 extra bulbs for Laundry use, all \$1.10.

A cake of tobacco soap for the plants will come with it; the cake is small, but the soap is good.

The easiest working sprayer on the market, better than the common tin ones. Spray will reach 8 to 10 feet if needed. Just press it a little more.

ONE SPRAYER FREE. With an order for flower seeds amounting to \$3.00, one sprayer will be sent free, when asked for. When two neighbors go in together, and their order for flower seeds amounts to \$5.00, each one gets a sprayer free. This offer applies to **FLOWER SEEDS ONLY.** Be sure and mention the sprayer if it is wanted. Otherwise it will not be sent. When sprayers are taken, no other premiums will be allowed on flower seeds.


The Cyclone Seeder

Fifty acres in a ten-hour day—seeded evenly, thoroughly and easily. That's what you can do with a Cyclone Seeder.

Use it with any seeds that can be sown broadcast—or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers—A Cyclone will pay for itself in three hours work! Because its absolutely even distribution will make three bushels do the work of four.

The Parts that Do the Business

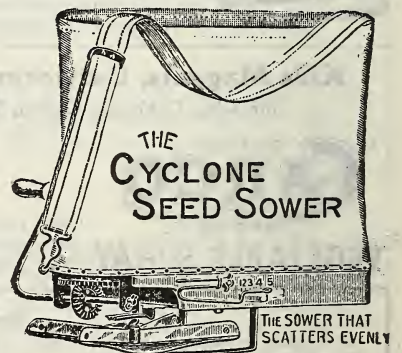
1. **Slope Feed Board**—A very important feature found only in the Cyclone. Keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine. Insures a uniform flow and affords a great convenience to the operator in carrying the seeder.

2. **Automatic Feed Adjustment**—Gives positive Force Feed throughout. Quickly adjusted to different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Can't clog or "rush." No waste of seed.

3. **Strong and Rigid Distributing Wheel**—Scatters seed evenly. Throws equal amounts to equal distances on each side of the operator. Made of metal—with no soldered joints.

The average cost of a peck of clover seed will buy a Cyclone Seeder—and a Cyclone will save you that much in a six-acre sowing! It's the most comfortable Seeder to use you ever saw, too. Shaped to fit the body, it's held against the left side by a strap over one shoulder—there is no neck strap and your hands are in a natural easy position. And it surely does the work! Stands up, too—season after season. Better get one for your next sowing.

The CYCLONE Seeder—Low Priced—But Guaranteed Absolutely Price, \$1.75 by mail, \$2.00.





Planet Jr. Tools



You cannot afford to till the ground without Planet Jr. tools. They not only save hard labor, but they enable you to cultivate double the acreage in the same time, and thus add over 100 per cent to your crop yield. Invented by a practical farmer and manufacturer—the result of fifty years' experience. Strong, lasting construction. Fully guaranteed.

No. 4 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Weight, 50 lbs. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

Price, \$19.50.



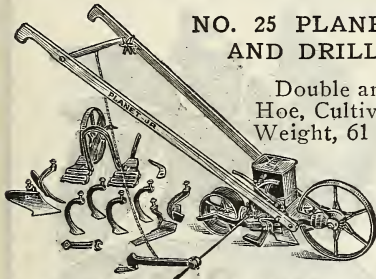
Pays for itself in a single season in the family garden as well as in larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart or in drills in straight even rows at uniform depth. Easily changed to a Single Wheel Hoe which hoes and cultivates easily and thoroughly all through the season.

No. 4 D. As a Seeder Only, \$15.50.

NO. 25 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow. Weight, 61 lbs.

Price, \$23.00.

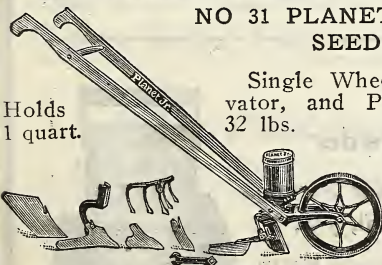


Has the same sowing device as No. 4 and does the same accurate work. As a wheel hoe it can be used either with one or two wheels. It is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage to warrant the use of a double wheel hoe but prefer combined Seeders and Wheel Hoes. Two acres a day can easily be worked with one of these tools.

NO 31 PLANET JR. DRILL SEEDER.

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow. Weight, 32 lbs.

Price, \$13.00.

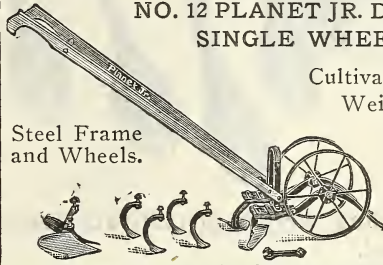


No. 31 is a new combined tool of great value, thoroughly well-made and offered at a price that makes it pay the smallest gardener. It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches deep. The flow of seed is stopped simply by raising the handles. Seeds difficult to sow are handled admirably.

NO. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

Cultivator and Plow. Weight, 33 lbs.

Price, \$12.50.



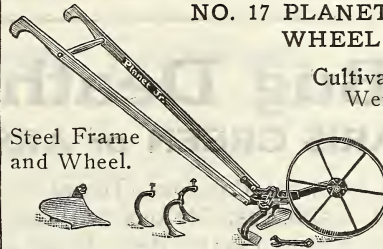
Steel Frame and Wheels.

Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between rows with one or two wheels. The plows open furrows and cover them. The cultivator teeth work deep or shallow. Hoes are wonderful weed killers. The greatest hand cultivating tool made for the average garden.

NO. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

Cultivator and Plow. Weight, 24 lbs.

Price, \$8.75.

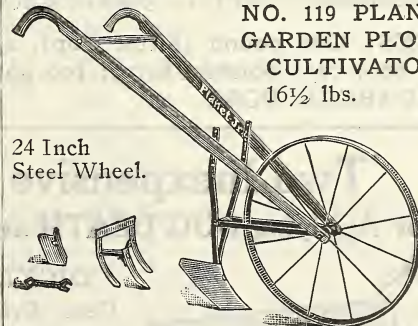


Steel Frame and Wheel.

The highest type of Single Wheel Hoes made. Light and durable—can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest and quickest way. Strong indestructible steel frame. High, easy running steel wheel. Takes the drudgery out of garden work and gives bigger, better crops. Last a life time.

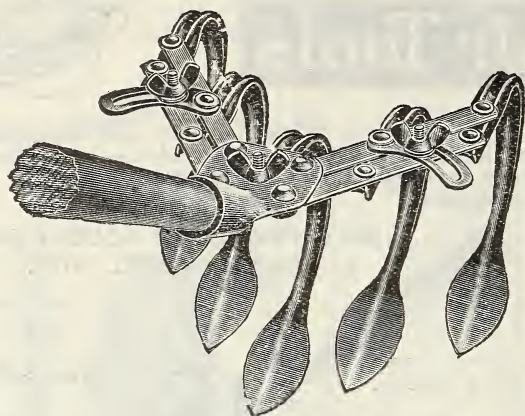
NO. 119 PLANET JR. GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR. Weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Price, \$5.50.



24 Inch Steel Wheel.

This tool will appeal to those who prefer a high wheel tool for their garden work. Where the soil has not been so thoroughly and carefully prepared, the high wheel undoubtedly makes an easy running tool. The equipment is so complete that it will meet all the needs of the ordinary garden, where adjustments and refinements of the higher priced wheel hoes are not required.



The **PULL-EASY** 5 PRONG CULTIVATOR

THIS PULL-EASY CULTIVATOR Combines the convenience of the popular 5-prong style with the additional advantage of the great Pull-Easy Adjustable feature. Teeth are 9 inches long and very broad and strong. These

long grasping teeth will cultivate deeper and more thoroughly than any other garden tool.

Made for husky work in all kinds of soils—at full width of 12 inches is a first class rake. Adjustable in width from 6 to 12 inches. Tooth-points concaved for perfect scouring. Middle tooth removable.

Four feet straight-grained, ash handle—weight 3 lbs. Packed for Parcel Post shipment, weight 4 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, by Parcel Post, \$1.60.

Bug Death

No PARIS GREEN or ARSENIC

Protection for your Potatoes, Tomatoes, Squashes, Cucumbers, Cabbages, Melons without danger of Arsenical injury to Plants, Bees, Birds or Humans. Strong, healthy Plants insure **Largest Yield—Highest Quality—Biggest Profit.**

BUG DEATH is a fine powder, very tenacious, applied Dry or in Water for Chewing Insects. We recommend Dry Dusting; no drawing water, no mixing solutions. Full Directions on Each Package.

PRICES: One pound (Sifter Top), 25c, by mail, 35c; three pounds, 50c; five pounds, 80c; 12½ pounds, \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$9.00. **BUG DEATH MAY BE SENT PARCEL POST.**



The Trade Mark Tells the Tale.

Two Inexpensive Dusters

for Applying **BUG DEATH** and Other Powder



DICKEY DUSTER for Garden Use. Price, 60c, by mail, 75c.

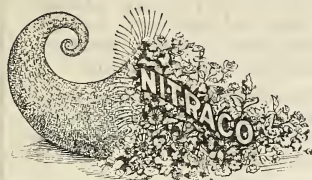
B-D SIFTER for General Farm Work. Price, 75c, by mail, \$1.00.



IT STICKS—IT STAYS—KILLS BUGS AND PAYS

Nitrate of Soda and Fertilizers

For the Greenhouse, Garden and Farm



NITRACO

has been evolved after years of study of the Fertilizer business and the demands of the gardening public. It is designed and is, the most perfect and complete Fertilizer ever placed on the market.

Nitraco is so compounded as to be rightfully termed the "Universal Fertilizer" and can be applied with safety, to any soil, in any climate to anything that grows. The only precaution that is necessary, is in the quantity to be applied, and this is fully explained in our circulars and on the



packages. Care should, however, be exercised to never heavily increase the quantities stated, but rather to apply often and regularly, once a month, and on strong growing plants, every two weeks.

Nitraco is packed in 1-lb. and 5-lb. cartons, or 5-lb., 10-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb., and 100-lb. heavy drill and burlap bags, and is sold at the following prices:

Analysis: Ammonia, 4%; Phosphoric Acid, 8%; Potash, 2%.

We also pack in the same way and in similar packages Nitrate of Soda, Steamed Bone, and Lawn Enricher. Prices are as follows:

NITRATE OF SODA THE UNIVERSAL TOP DRESSER

Analysis: Nitrogen, 15%; equal to Ammonia, 18¼%.

	By Mail		By Fr'ght or Exp.
1 lb. tin	\$0.30 \$0.40	25 lb. bag	\$2.50
		50 lb. bag	5.00
10 lb. bags	1.50 2.50	100 lb. bag	7.00

STEAMED GROUND BONE THE FINEST OF STEAMED BONE

Analysis: Ammonia, 3%; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50%.

	By Mail		By Fr'ght or Exp.
5 lb. tin	\$0.70 \$1.20	25 lb. bag	\$2.50
10 lb. bag	1.25 2.25	50 lb. bag	3.50
		100 lb. bag	6.00

Darling's Special Fertilizers

To be shipped by freight or express. If wanted by mail, add, for 5 lbs., 50 cts.; for 10 lbs., \$1.00.

SHEEP MANURE. This fertilizer is dry, pulverized and screened and all undigested weed seeds have been destroyed so they cannot under any circumstances germinate. The analysis is: Ammonia, 1.73 per cent; Phosphoric acid, 1.75 per cent; Potash, 1.50 per cent; Humus, 90 per cent. Price, 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 60c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.75; ton, \$45.

POTATO GROWER. This fertilizer is of special use for the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines, fruit trees and all leguminous plants. It contains lots of potash, just what potatoes need. Use at the rate of 250 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis, 2-8-2. Price, 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 125 lbs., \$3.00; 1,000 lbs., \$23.00.

Fertilizer prices are subject to changes. If wanted in

GRAIN GROWER. For general farm use, but especially adapted for the growing of all cereals. Use at the rate of 450 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis 2-8-1. 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 125 lbs., \$3.00; 1,000 lbs., \$17.00.

CORN GROWER. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, the most essential elements in the production of a maximum corn crop. Nitrogen is also supplied in sufficient quantity to form a well-balanced, complete fertilizer. An excellent brand for black soils. Use 250 to 500 lbs. per acre; half broadcast, balance in hills or drills, mixing thoroughly with the soil before planting. Analysis, 1-8-1. Price, 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 125 lbs., \$2.25; 1,000 lbs., \$18.00.

large amounts write for special prices.

Get Acquainted with "PYROX" you might like it!

Trade Mark Reg.

Spray Some Apple Trees with It

Spray Some Potatoes with It

You will find that it does two things—kills the leaf-eating insects and stops blight, rot, rust, wilt and similar fungous troubles.

"Our Yield Larger than any Other in this Vicinity"

Mr. Thomas Earle, Steelton, Pa., says: "This season we used Bowker's Pyrox on about half an acre of potatoes. We had an exceedingly dry season, but we had a larger yield per acre than any other in the vicinity—due largely, we believe, to the use of Pyrox—as the plants kept green and healthy longer than those that were not sprayed."

This voices the experience of potato growers everywhere. Pyrox kills the bugs; prevents blight, and, as it sticks like paint on the leaves, one application does the work of several applications of Paris Green.

Follow the lead of the big potato growers and orchardists—there is no sentiment about their enthusiastic use of Pyrox—it gets them the money.

No Experiment—Used Since 1898

We sell Pyrox—any quantity you want, in small crocks, kegs, or barrels. Ask for the new and interesting Pyrox booklet. Prices, one pound (makes 10 gallons of spray mixture), 50c; by mail, 60c. Five pounds (makes 50 gallons of spray mixture), \$1.75, by mail, \$2.25. Ask for special prices on larger quantities.

WHAT WE GUARANTEE

We guarantee that, to the best of our knowledge, the seeds, bulbs, potatoes and other things, sold by us, are true to name and not excelled for seed purposes, to the extent that if they prove to be otherwise we will replace them free of charge.

While we test our seeds for vitality and do everything in our power to have them strong, pure and true to name, they are subject to climatic and other conditions, after they are placed in the ground, over which we have no control. We, therefore, can give no warranty, except the above, and do not give any other, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs, potatoes or other things, sent out by us.

We do give the purchaser the privilege of examining anything purchased of us, and testing the seeds for vitality, and if not satisfactory in every respect, they may be returned to us at our expense, providing they are returned within ten days from the time they are received by the purchaser. The purchaser is to be the judge. We abide by his decision.

If any goods purchased from us are not accepted under the above conditions, they must be returned to us at once. All money paid by the purchaser will be at once returned to him as soon as the goods are received by us.

LOU S. DARLING SEED CO.

FREIGHT RATE Freight charges seem to worry some contemplating sending to us for seeds. Now we have this to say, don't let freight charges worry you in the least, because whether you buy from us or from your home dealer, you pay the freight, and in the latter case a good big profit besides. If you make up your order to weigh 100 pounds or more, you pay just the same freight as does your local merchant. Freight charges for less than 100 pounds are the same as for 100 pounds, as it is called a minimum shipment. Freight charges on grains and seeds are not unreasonable, for these take third and fourth class, which is much lower than the charges for merchandise. Don't let a little freight prevent you from sending for some of our **Hardy Northern Seeds**. If you do not need 100 pounds, get up a neighborhood order. We will secure the lowest possible rate for you. We look out for you, for your success with our seeds means success to us.

We advise making smaller shipments by express. Seeds take special rates, much lower than merchandise. When your order is too large for express shipment, order as early as possible, so as to be sure and have plenty of time in which to get shipment through. The Government now instructs the transportation companies to rush seeds and food products through, in preference to other shipments. But it is better to be on the safe side and be sure to order early enough so as to have your seeds when needed. It is much better to have them a month early than a few days late.

VALUABLE TABLES

Standard Weights of Various Articles

	Lbs. per bu.	100 lbs. equal	bu. lbs.		Lbs. per bu.	100 lbs. equal	bu. lbs.
Barley	.48	"	2 4	Lawn Grass	.14	"	7 2
Beans	.60	"	1 40	Millet	.50	"	2 ..
Buckwheat	.48	"	2 4	Oats	.32	"	3 4
Broomcorn	.40	"	2 8	Orchard Grass	.14	"	7 2
Blue Grass, Kentucky	.14	"	7 2	Onions	.54	"	1 46
Blue Grass, English	.24	"	4 4	Peas, Wrinkled	.56	"	1 44
Cane Seed	.50	"	2 ..	Peas, Smooth	.60	"	1 40
Carrots	.58	"	1 42	Potatoes, Irish	.60	"	1 40
Castor Beans	.46	"	2 40	Potatoes, Sweet	.56	"	1 44
Clover	.60	"	1 40	Rape	.50	"	2 ..
Coal	.80	"	1 20	Rye	.56	"	1 44
Corn, Shelled	.56	"	1 44	Red Top	.14	"	7 2
Corn, on Ear	.70	"	1 30	Salt	.56	"	1 44
Corn, Sweet	.46 to .48	"	2 4	Speltz or Emmer	.40	"	2 20
Flax Seed	.56	"	1 44	Timothy Seed	.45	"	2 10
Hemp Seed	.44	"	2 12	Turnips	.58	"	1 42
Hungarian	.50	"	2 ..	Wheat	.60	"	1 40
Johnson Grass	.25	"	4 ..	Vetches	.60	"	1 40

Quantity of Seed Usually Sown Per Acre

Amber Sugar Cane	12 qts.	Melon, Musk, in hills	2 to 3 lbs.
Barley, broadcast	12 to 3 bu.	Melon, Water, in hills	4 to 5 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills	1/2 bu.	Millet, broadcast	1/2 bu.
Beans, Pole, in hills	10 to 12 qts.	Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
Beets in drills	5 to 6 lbs.	Onion in drills	5 to 6 lbs.
Broomcorn in hills	8 to 10 qts.	Onion Sets, in drills	6 to 12 bu.
Buckwheat	1/2 bu.	Onion for Sets in drills	30 lbs.
Carrots in drills	2 to 3 lbs.	Parsnips in drills	4 to 6 lbs.
Clover, Red, alone	8 to 10 lbs.	Peas in drills	1 1/2 bu.
Clover, White, alone	6 to 8 lbs.	Peas broadcast	3 bu.
Clover, Alsike, alone	6 to 8 lbs.	Potatoes (cut tubers)	10 bu.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa	20 lbs.	Radish in drills	3 to 5 lbs.
Corn in hills	8 to 10 qts.	Rye broadcast	1 1/2 to 2 bu.
Cucumbers in hills	2 lbs.	Salsify in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	1 1/2 bu.	Speltz or Emmer, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	2 to 3 bu.	Squash (bush sorts) in hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Grass, Orchard	2 bu.	Squash (running sort) in hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Grass, English Rye	2 bu.	Turnips in drills	1 1/2 to 2 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	1/4 bu.	Turnips broadcast	3 to 4 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian	1/2 bu.	Vetches broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
Grass, Red Top	3 bu.	Wheat broadcast	1 1/4 to 2 bu.
Hemp	1 1/2 bu.		

LOU S. DARLING

SEED CO

PETOSKEY-MICHIGAN

*Hardy
Northern
Seeds*